MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE
The Cold Meat Specialité
[55

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30
[100

No. 15 979. 第一萬八千九百七十九號 己未年二月二十四日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1919. 二拜禮 號五十二月三年八國民華中 PRICE, $8 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
[68

CAPE WHITE WINES.
DRAKENSTEIN
and
JAGGER CUP
Shipped by
J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,
CAPE TOWN.
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 75.
[1

CARTRIDGES
ARRIVED!!!
A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfie Arcade.
[77

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219.
[78

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
8.00 „ to 9.30 „ „ 10 „
9.30 „ to 11.00 „ „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m. „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 „ to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes
10.30 „ to 11.00 a.m.... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 „ „ „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ „ „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 6.30 „ „ „ 15 „
6.30 „ to 8.00 „ „ „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[79

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	dep.	7.30		6.35		3.30			
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	8.48		1.17		4.50			
Shum Chun	..	arr.	10.25		3.00		6.06			
		dep.	10.30		4.30		6.45			
Sheung Shui	..	dep		6.06	4.39	11.45		3.00	5.23	6.30
Fanling	..	dep	—	6.19	4.57	11.57	—	3.07	5.36	6.38
Taipo Market	..	dep	—	6.17	4.49	11.57	—	3.11	5.29	6.30
Taipo	..	dep	—	6.32	4.44	12.08	—	3.22	5.43	6.45
Shatin	..	dep.	—	6.52	5.00	12.12	—	3.27	5.53	6.54
Yaumati	..	dep.	—	6.44	5.14	12.24	—	3.40	6.06	6.56
Hunghom	..	dep.	—	6.56	5.29	12.36	—	3.53	6.16	7.07
KOWLOON	..	dep.	—	9.02	5.33	12.43	—	3.59	6.22	—
		arr.	11.10	9.08	6.38	12.48	7.55	4.07	6.25	7.14

UP TRAINS.

Stations			No. 5 Local. a.m.	*No. 8 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry Leave	..	H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.09	10.15	1.06	3.45	5.06	5.06
KOWLOON	..	dep.	6.50	8.06	9.20	10.32	1.18	3.00	5.18	5.18
Hunghom	..	dep.	6.54	—	9.24	10.37	1.22	—	5.22	5.22
Yaumati	..	dep.	7.01	—	9.29	10.43	1.28	—	5.28	5.28
Shatin	..	dep.	7.18	—	9.45	10.57	1.40	—	5.41	5.40
Taipo	..	dep.	7.26	—	9.53	11.10	1.52	—	5.54	5.53
Taipo Market	..	dep.	7.31	—	10.06	11.24	1.57	—	5.58	5.57
Fanling	..	dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.34	2.07	—	6.07	6.06
Sheungshui	..	dep.	7.45	—	10.21	11.38	2.11	—	6.11	6.10
Shum Chun	..	arr.	7.50	8.45	10.26	11.43	2.16	3.49	6.16	6.15
		dep.	—	8.53	10.50	—	—	3.55	—	—
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	—	10.40	2.18	—	—	5.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	arr.	—	11.50	3.10	—	—	6.40	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the arrics mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.20	Shataukok	dep. 10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling	arr. 11.15	2.00	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
[53

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Estab ished 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £16,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH, JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
4, Des Vœux Road, Central. Acting Local Manager.
Tel. No. 200. [74

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).
A1., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.,
NAGASAKI WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Glass Crane.

KOBE WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	16,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet.	580 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	66 „	98 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 „	26 „	30 „

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 362 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 23 „ 0 „
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.
[83

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG. OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.
[84

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays expected) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays expected) and 5 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
59

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.
ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road; Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239 & 2230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3385.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong
able Address: "HINGWAH." 90

TO LET at ROKKOSAN, near Kobe, Japan, FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE belonging to H. O. HEREFORD. One of the best situations on the Hill, and within five minutes of the Golf Club. Rent for the Season, July/August/September: Yen One Thousand. Write "ROKHOUSE," c/o Far Eastern Advertising Agency, P. O. Box 108, (Sannomiya) Kobe, Japan.
[504

TO LET.
"THE EYRIE," No. 3, PEAK, Partly Furnished.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[495

TO LET.
AT The Peak, for Six Months, HOUSE of FIVE ROOMS, Well Furnished. Immediate entry.
Apply—
Box 496
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[496

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.
NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak.
Apply to:— "A. B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[467

TO LET
2 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of Hongkong Club Annex.
Apply to—
THE SECRETARY.
[417

TO LET.
From 16th April 1919.
1ST FLOOR, No. 38, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s Premises.)
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Company, Ltd.
[406

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[81

GROUND TO LET.
AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
248 Des Vœux Road Central.
[140

THE PEAK.
FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[424

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.
NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[114

FOR SALE.
HEYWOOD HAYES Yacht "LIZA." Excellent condition. New sails.
Apply— Box 491,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[491

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1919, to WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, March 17th, 1919. [483

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1919, at NOON, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd, to the 31st inst, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 16th, 1919. [484

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL
HONGKONG.
(A School of 340 English, Eurasian and Chinese Boys, 95 of whom are Boarders.)
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.
TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS—Whole Time Work. Certificated or Uncertificated, Resident or Non-Resident, Permanent or Temporary. If Necessary, application will be made for release from other duties.
Previous experience not essential if general qualifications and power of control are good.
For Lower Class work—Only Elementary English Subjects required.
A Passage home will be given after a three years' agreement.
Apply to—
REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Headmaster.
[502

WANTED.
EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT wanted in a large Mercantile Office. Qualifications: Young, British. Good education and address. Commencing Salary $300 to $400 per month.
Replies will be treated confidentially.
Apply by letter to
Box 77,
c/o "Hongkong Daily Press."
[492

WANTED.
MARINE ENGINEER with good practical experience as Shop Foreman or Harbour Engineer for local Engineering works. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, and stating salary required to
Box No. 488,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[488

WANTED.
NURSE to take charge of a Child of 3½.
Apply to—
Box No. 482,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[482

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.
THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS for the combined HONGKONG SCHOOLS will be held on FRIDAY, MARCH 28TH, at the RACE-COURSE. There will be the usual races for Past Pupils, namely, Two Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap), and Seven Furlongs Flat Race, (Handicap).
The Entrance fee for these two races is 50 Cents, and the names may be given in on the field.
[500

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
(Opening in the Summer of 1919).
The coming Sea-side resort of South China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS,
(Office premises).
The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and the leading American Business concerns.
THE HOTEL COMPANY have recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations furnishings and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with
TELEPHONE No. 483 CATERING DEPARTMENT
TELEPHONE No. 1673 MANAGER.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
1478

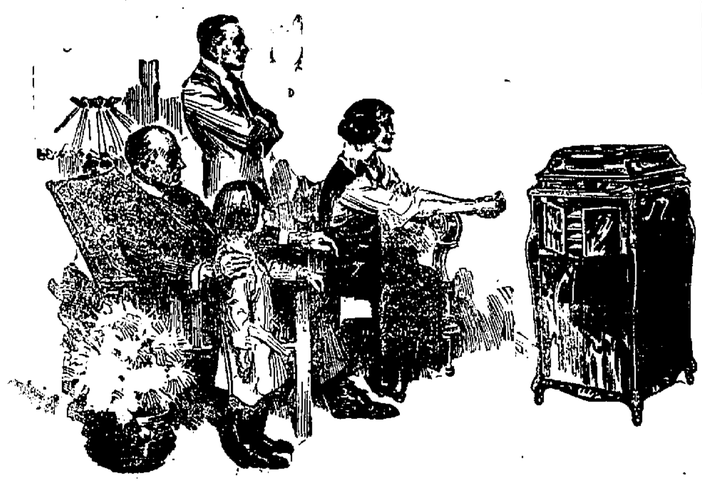
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL
Manager.
[18

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above sea level.
15 Minutes from landing stage.
Under the management of
MRS. BLAIR.
61

THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO: E. BYRNE.
[788

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTAKE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Coal Mines.
Agents for BAKITO Coal.
HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.
Branches and Representatives: NAGASAKI KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE CALCUTTA, LONDON and NEW YORK.
Cable Address:—
HONGKONG, IWASAKI.
HAIPHONG, CANTON, "IWASAKIBAL."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 4th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.
Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.
For particulars apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 14 Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[85

OUR TERMS MAKE IT EASY TO HAVE A VICTROLA.



20% discount for cash with order.
10% " " Monthly accounts.

MOUTRIE'S

Victor Agents.

2-3

"K" BROGAN SHOES



Combine the best materials and good workmanship with perfect fit and comfort.

NEW STOCKS FOR DAY AND GOLF WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

:o:

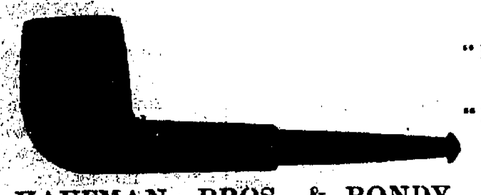
JUST RECEIVED

FINEST LONDON and AMERICAN MADE

BRIAR PIPES

BARLING "MASTA"

LOEWE "B. B. B."



KAUFMAN BROS. & BONDY.
From $1.50 to $4.
CIGAR & CIGARETTE TUBES.
$1.75 each.
PIPE CLEANERS.

[58

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street. Phone 1174.

BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

[101

THE

Tel. No. 1743. CORONET Tel. No. 1743.

—:o:—

March 25th and 26th, 1919.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in

"DOUBLE TROUBLE."

GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD

Episode 3.

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 495.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

[108

THE TIENTSIN FRACAS.

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE SOLDIERS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

FULL DETAILS FROM BOTH SIDES.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing under date March 14th, says:

"The earliest reports of the serious fracas in Tientsin indicated that the Americans were mostly to blame, but the more complete statement received here to-day shows that the Japanese were very much at fault. Peking is ringing with the news, and little sympathy is expressed for the soldiers of the Mikado."

A Reuter telegram (Peking, March 15th) reads:—

The recent fracas in Tientsin is being investigated by the Secretaries of the American and Japanese Legations. Meanwhile there has been no further trouble.

The report that the Japanese Consul-General was assaulted proves to be incorrect. It appears that it was a Japanese educationalist.

The Tientsin papers strongly condemn the Japanese for imprisoning the American soldiers, and also for invading French territory, and stoning the car of the acting American Consul-General, which led to reprisals on the part of the American soldiery.

Feeling ran high for several days and the incident still bears a grave character.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

A Shanghai resident who returned from Peking, on March 16th, reports to the *N.-C. Daily News* that so far as he could learn, up to the time he left Tientsin, on Thursday night, the Americans had offered no provocation, and that the Japanese were to blame for allowing what might have well been but an ordinary street affair to develop into a "riot" in which a mob numbering several hundreds, including armed Japanese troops led by mounted officers, participated. Feeling was running high in Tientsin at that time, not alone among Americans and Japanese, but among the French also—whose rights have been violated by the Japanese soldiery.

There seem to be three points to the discredit of the Japanese, however the fracas may have started. They invaded the French Concession with an armed force, in violation of French rights. They arrested and maltreated American soldiers in their own and the French concession, in violation of American rights. They are alleged to have deliberately told untruths to the American Consul-General in denying that there were American soldier prisoners in the Japanese gaol when the reverse was the fact.

OF JAPANESE PRESS' ORIGIN.

Anti-American sentiments seem to have been precipitated on the Japanese community in Tientsin, including the 1,000 Japanese soldiers, by the publication early in the week by the *North-China Star* of an article on racial discrimination translated from the *Nichi Nichi*, and feeling was worked up to such an extent that the Japanese were "touchy" in the extreme. The main affair occurred on Wednesday night when the Japanese literally took possession of the French Concession for a time, but there had been trouble the previous night when Japanese hooligans had assaulted three or four American infantrymen at a brothel in the Japanese Concession, where Japanese and American soldiers had quarrelled, there being in the crowd, it is stated, a number of Japanese soldiers in civilian clothes.

Immediately after the affair on Tuesday night the Japanese consul in charge, Mr. Kamei, is alleged to have called at the various newspaper offices and, in accordance with his wishes, the papers of Wednesday morning contained no account of the trouble. Following this, trouble began to brew early on Wednesday night and American soldiers and civilians in the French Concession (which adjoins the Japanese Concession) were stoned and in some instances seized by the Japanese police and troops, there being of the latter a full company of 150, with fixed bayonets. These troops, headed by several mounted officers and the Acting Consul-General, also mounted, and a mob of civilians took possession of Rue Chaylard from Rue Baron Gros to the Empire Theatre.

OUT OF BOUNDS.

It is customary in Tientsin for members of the American Military Police,—or provost guard, to patrol the various concessions armed with police "billies" (clubs) only; these men are empowered to make arrests of their own nationals only. During the affair of Tuesday night one of these military police was attacked by the crowd while arresting one of the Americans, and three other Americans were sent to hospital. This caused the American authorities to declare the Japanese concession out of bounds for American troops; therefore to effectually prevent Americans entering the Japanese Concession on Wednesday night a detail of 15 American military police were stationed on the Japanese boundary line in the French Concession. A group of Americans gathered near the line and the story spread among the Japanese that the Americans were preparing to come into their Concession in retaliation for what happened on Tuesday night.

Crowds began menacingly to gather, and it is reported that attempts were made to seize individual American soldiers, causing the latter to group together for protection while a huge crowd of Japanese partially filled Rue Chaylard.

The Japanese police called on the military barracks for assistance and an armed company, which is on duty nightly, responded and went into the French Concession, charging and driving the crowd as far as the Empire Theatre, the American military police armed only with clubs, who were there to quell disturbances, falling back. Major Arthur Basset, who has left the army and was therefore in civilian dress, left the Gaiety Theatre with friends to go to the Empire Café and found himself in the midst of the trouble. He saw a Japanese patrol of six or eight men arresting a lone American soldier pedestrian and attempted to interfere, pointing out to the Japanese they had no right to arrest the American in the French Concession. At this time Lieut. Maxwell, of the 15th U.S. Infantry, came up, and he and Major Basset accompanied the patrol in search of a Japanese officer, the lieutenant offering to give a receipt for the American in Japanese custody. They had proceeded but a short distance when the patrol was called away by a cry from the mob, and the soldier got away.

ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL.

Meanwhile, Mr. Basset met the Japanese Consul, Mr. Kamei, in an open space; the Consul was mounted. Major Basset and Lieut. Beck, in charge of the military police, requested the release of the soldier. The official suggested that if the Americans withdrew a few paces the Japanese would do the same, and the matter could then be discussed. The group was surrounded by a mob of people. The Americans suggested that the time was not ripe for a discussion, the need was to quell the disturbance by withdrawing the Japanese troops from the French Concession while the unarmed Americans returned to barracks. At this point Lieut. Beck was hit by a stone thrown from the Japanese mob, the patrol left, the American soldier got away, and the Japanese Consul rode away.

Captains Landreth and McDonnell and others, with a Japanese officer, secured a car and went to the Japanese police station to make inquiries relative to arrests reported to have been made by the Japanese. As the car was leaving the vicinity of the Empire Café, Mr. L. O. McGowan, the owner of the car, was hit in the face by a missile which scratched his cheek and broke his glasses. It happens that Mr. McGowan is Consul for Brazil, and this may have been the origin of the report than a consul had been assaulted.

At the Japanese police station Captain Landreth asked that any American soldiers held should be turned over to him, saying that he would issue a receipt for them. A like request was made of the Japanese Consul, who was also at the station, informing him that if he had any charges against the men they should be preferred through the American Consul-General. Mr. Heintzelman, the American Consul-General, was sent for and arrived at one o'clock, on Thursday morning to find that Mr. Kamei had departed. He asked the Japanese police inspector if any Americans had been arrested and received the reply that no Americans were in the hands of the Japanese police. He then asked if Americans were held by any Japanese authorities and was told that none were detained anywhere by the Japanese.

PRISONERS AND WOUNDED.

Mr. McGowan picked up an American soldier's hat in the corner of the police office, and when asked to explain this the inspector said it was the property of a man who had assaulted a Japanese civilian, and Mr. Heintzelman was assured that they had only the hat and not the man. It was noted that the inside of the hat was wet with blood.

Groans being heard from the direction of the courtyard, the party found a semi-nude American soldier lying on the stone pavement in a wounded condition. The Japanese and Chinese attendants made no attempt to relieve the man and the Americans carried him inside and laid him on a table. Another soldier, a corporal of military police, was found in a cell, wounded in the forehead. One of the men was cut to the bone in the arm, it is reported, and paralyzed on one side by a bayonet thrust.

Meanwhile at two o'clock, on Thursday morning, at the Astor House, there was a meeting attended by the aide-de-camp to the Japanese commander, Cols. Wilder and Smart of the American regiment, a representative of the French Consulate-General and the French Chief of Police, Mr. Duseldorf. The latter said the Japanese military had been searching houses in the French Concession looking for Americans. After much insistence on the part of Col. Smart, the Japanese authorities agreed to release the Americans they held. The Japanese claimed to have 10 casualties on their side of the conflict.

On Thursday night the Americans were kept in barracks and the French Concession was declared out of bounds. Latest accounts state that the Japanese were greatly excited, various bodies holding meetings. At noon, on Thursday, an accident occurred on Victoria Road in front of the Tientsin Club, where the Japanese consular residence stands which will tend to increase the feeling in Tientsin. One of a group of American soldiers smacked a Japanese civilian, whereupon the consul, hatless, ran out of his residence and followed the men down the street, demanding their names. A passing officer ordered the men back to barracks.

THE JAPANESE VERSION.

The Japanese version of the affair handed to the Tientsin Press, from a representative quarter, is as follows:

American soldiers have for some time frequented the Chinese and Korean brothels in the Japanese Concession and there has been trouble on many occasions, American soldiers have often been taken to the Japanese police-station. On Tuesday night some American soldiers had a collision with the Japanese police and four of them were taken to the police-station.

The disturbance on Wednesday night was caused by a group of American soldiers who entered the Japanese concession by evading the American military police stationed to prevent them so doing.

The statement here cites a number of cases of alleged assault on Japanese by American soldiers, winding up with an attack on Japanese as they came out of a cinema. Altogether nine wounded had to be removed to three Japanese hospitals from these riots, two of the patients being severely wounded. A large number of people were slightly wounded.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

NEW ASIAN CONQUEST!

BOLSHEVIK SCHEME FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

A *Pioneer* special cable, dated London, February 18th, says:—According to the *Daily Chronicle's* Geneva correspondent, the Soviet Government of Russia is now concentrating on the propagation of Bolshevism in China and India. His informants, fugitives from Moscow, declare that M. Lenin's fanatical belief in his mission is unshaken, but he is beginning to realise with despair that the exhausted and apathetic Russian people are not an effective instrument to bring about the triumph of the Bolshevik doctrine throughout the world. The power of the Soviet now depends entirely on the Chinese troops, for the Russian Red Guards are showing increasing signs of disaffection. A special Chinese Propaganda Department, under a Chinese, has been established at Moscow and there is a steadily increasing stream of Chinese volunteers pouring through Turkestan into Russia. The propagandists are instructed to spread the report in China that M. Lenin is a reincarnation of Genghis Khan, come to lead the Asian Conquest of Europe. Another special department at Moscow, under the management of the Hindu Nationalists, directs the propaganda in India. The Bolsheviks claim to have established secret relations with Bokhara and declare that the natural ally of the Soviet Republic is the oppressed proletariat in India and China, which regards the Bolsheviks as heroes, and M. Lenin as the Messiah. One decree of this hero, recently published in London, places any woman, whatever her rank, whether married or single, at the disposal of any workman on his paying one shilling.

A LUCKY FUND.

Despatches from Kimberley, South Africa, state that a chicken killed at Gong Gong recently was found to have a carat diamond in its crop. Two Irishmen who had killed the chicken immediately laid out a claim on the plot where the chicken had been feeding and within a few days were rewarded by finding more than G.$50,000 worth of small stones, together with several large diamonds, one of over 70 carats.

MAJOR UYENO VISITS FRENCH CONSULATE.

Major Uyeno, of the Japanese Staff, happened to see the American soldiers trying to break into a Japanese house, and he at once reported the matter to Headquarters. At the request of the Civil Authorities, parties of Japanese soldiers were sent out as patrols; at first 30 men were sent, then fifty, then again 30, making 110 soldiers in all. Major Uyeno went to the French Consulate-General to give due intimation of the urgent steps that were being taken, but the French Consul-General had already gone to bed. This official intimation would have been given by the Japanese Consul-General, but for the fact that that gentleman was trying to arrange an interview with the American Consul-General and was for a long time unsuccessful.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS BADLY WOUNDED BY MOB.

Meanwhile one American soldier was taken to the Japanese Concession by Japanese soldiers, and another caused trouble in the French Concession, quite close to the Japanese Concession, by firing two shots with his revolver. He then ran away, closely followed by an excited Japanese crowd, and took refuge in a Chinese brothel. Here he removed his uniform, and, in disguise, managed to get into the house next door. The crowd rushed in, and, setting upon the American soldier, badly wounded him. Japanese soldiers rescued him from the hands of the crowd and took him at first to the Japanese Commanding-Officer. They were scolded by their officer for bringing him there and ordered to take him to the police-station. The Japanese Consul-General admits that the Japanese soldiers were in error when they took him to the Japanese police office, but perhaps had the Japanese soldiers not taken him to the police station he might have died of his wounds. If the Japanese soldiers had been able to speak English a great deal of friction would have been avoided.

At this time, the Consuls-General of America and Japan were looking for one another in vain. The American Consul-General demanded the immediate release of the two American soldiers. One was released at once, the other, who was severely wounded, was taken to the Japanese hospital, attended to by Japanese surgeons, and afterwards by American surgeons who arrived later, and then removed to his barracks. While the American Consul-General was at the Japanese police-station a great deal of misunderstanding was caused on both sides through the fact that the leading Japanese official present spoke no English.

The Japanese Consul-General had every intention of turning the American soldier over to the proper authorities and it was most unfortunate that he was not at the police-station when the American Consul-General was there.

No further trouble is expected to-night, as the American soldiers have been forbidden to go into the French Concession.

THE CONSULATE INCIDENT.

We may add that the members of a Japanese Educational Mission were invited yesterday to the residence of the Japanese Consul-General in the British Concession. Four American soldiers entered the compound and struck one of the Japanese, Mr. Kawamura. Of these four, one was arrested, while three ran away.

The Japanese Consul-General concludes:—

"I do not believe that this matter should be taken as a result of racial antipathy. It was simply the outcome of our having a licensed quarter which I intend to abolish."

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY ARRANGEMENTS.

The local agent of the P. & O. S.N. Company (says the *Straits Times* of March 15th) informs us that he has this morning received a telegram from the P. & O. S.N. Company, London, through the Admiralty, London, and General Staff Officer (Naval), Singapore, to the effect that the ambulance transport *Marama* is being diverted to Singapore in order to provide accommodation for some 500 passengers from Straits to London, and that she may be expected to arrive in Singapore on or about March 23rd. The accommodation is mostly in cots and berths, and the ship will be booked on the basis of being a one class ship at £54 each passenger, except for a few superior berths for which the fare will be £75.

Passengers shut out of the *Nore* and *Navara* will be given first priority.

The steamer will call at Marseilles.

The saloons of the ship, the P. & O. S.N. Company agent understands, are gutted, and therefore the best arrangements will be made for messing. It is estimated that the total seats to be provided will be for about 284, which, with double sittings, will accommodate all the passengers.

It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave Singapore during the first week in April.

Bookings by this steamer will, the P. & O. agent understands, be under the control of the Colonial Secretariat.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH THE STARS.

MARCONI'S HOPES.

The *Chronicle* has published an interview which Harold Begbie had with Marconi, in the course of which the latter discussed the possibility of communication by wireless with the stars. Begbie asked him if he thought waves of ether eternal. Marconi replied: "Yes I do. Messages I sent off ten years ago have not yet reached some of the nearest stars. When they arrive there why should they stop? It is like an attempt to express one-third as a decimal fraction. You can go on forever without coming to any sign of the end. That is what makes me hope for a very big thing in the future."

"What is that?" asked Begbie.

"Communication with intelligence on other stars," answered Marconi. "It may some day be possible and as many of the planets are much older than ours, the beings who live there ought to have information for us of enormous value. It is silly to say the other planets are uninhabited, because they have no atmosphere or are so hot or are so different from the earth. If there were no fish in the sea should we say life is impossible, and so it is impossible for man?"

The interviewer agreed, but objected that the language difficulty seemed the present obstacle which was impossible to surmount.

"Well, it is an obstacle," Marconi replied, "but don't think it is insurmountable. You see one might go through some such message as two plus two equals four and go on repeating it until the answer came back signifying yes, which would be one word. Mathematics must be the same throughout the physical universe. By sticking to mathematics over a number of years one might come to speech. It is certainly possible."

Begbie adds that Marconi stopped speaking for a moment and then, as if the matter was something so uncertain that he did not feel it worthy of passing mention, said he had often received strong signals out of the ether, which seemed to come from some place outside the earth and which might conceivably have proceeded from the stars.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated March 12th, state:

Our prices, after being a little weaker owing to the excess in the arrivals of paddy, have increased during the last few days on account of some important purchases made by the Government.

The demand from Japan has strongly declined, and it is reported that prices are dropping.

The allotment of 20,000 tons for March/April/May has been increased to 60,000 tons monthly. This quantity has been divided between the Exporters in the proportion of 2/3 for Europeans and 1/3 for Chinese.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 4th March, 1919, is 147,342 tons against 232,048 tons in 1918.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong $6.10 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for March shipment.

GIFT TO JOURNALISTS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig met the Allied, neutral, British, and American war correspondents by appointment on the west arch of the great Hohenzollern Bridge, over the Rhine, at Cologne. The object of the meeting was to thank the correspondents for their services during the war, and to wish them good-bye, as several of them were returning home. He presented each correspondent with a small Union Jack as a parting gift. No formality marked the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, After carefully reviewing the numerous suggestions made by your correspondents, I have come to the conclusion that the letter from "Kowloonite" is certainly the best, and I venture to say that immense benefit will be derived by the public from the bridge scheme suggested by "E.W.R."

By constructing a suspension bridge between Hongkong and Kowloon (say, in the style of Calcutta-Howra bridge) both sides will benefit. For instance, during the typhoon season people of Kowloon will have more facilities than at present, theatre-goers will have no more anxiety about losing the ferry, etc., and traffic will be enormously increased by this facility. The Government can reap a harvest from this lasting structure by charging those using it a toll of one cent each way, which will constitute another source of revenue. Of course, statues can be erected at both ends of the bridge, thereby adding to the beauty of the structure.—Yours, etc.,

A SUPPORTER.

March 24th, 1919.

SHAMEEN AND A WAR MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, The War is over; our best hopes, so to speak, are realized. After the frenzy of frivolities and entertainments, our minds now are calming down; yet our elated minds turn in all directions to devise some local permanent War Memorial. All Hongkong is racking its brains how best to do it. So I make a suggestion, through the medium of your columns, and appeal to the local French firms, French residents, not forgetting the French premier bank, to commemorate this big event by making a new up-to-date ferro-concrete bridge on the French concession. The present wooden bridge has out-lived its time, is groaning, and loudly complaining that it is too infirm to bear the burden any longer. This ancient antiquated thing, with its adjoining background of shabby shanties, is a nightmare to residents and an eyesore to newcomers. The new bridge will be a useful permanent War Memorial and can be called "Victory bridge."—Yours, etc.,

H. S. KAVARANA.

Canton, 21st March, 1919.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It was pleasing to see that your leading article this morning was devoted to the A.D.C. Only those who have been connected with the production of any concerted work for public performance have any idea of the enormous amount of hard work and patience entailed, of the time and thought which have to be given, and of the self-sacrifice and self-repression which are requisite before a satisfactory performance can be given. It is only right, therefore, that some public recognition be made of the debt the Colony owes the A.D.C., and all your readers who have seen, or will see, "Pinkie" will say of your article: "Them's my sentiments."

One of the features which calls for special comment is the scenery: The design and execution of the stage-settings show the hands of the artist and of the sound craftsman; it is rarely that one sees such good prospective on the stage, and the idea of "distance" which is conveyed is beyond words of praise. This is especially the case in the first scene, where a patch of blue-green sky is seen far—really far—beyond the trees which line the horizon. In this same scene is a casement which is supposed to be open; the illusion is so real that one expects to see the window swinging about in the breeze.

Having offered this bit of praise, perhaps you will not class me as a "carping critic" if I comment on the moon. Oh, that moon! If it rises in the East—as all moons within the meaning of the Ordinance do—it also sets there! Of course, such a thing may be a nightly occurrence in Fairyland—and such a phenomenon may have been observed in the neighbourhood of your favourite club, say on Armistice night—but a really respectable moon, the class of moon one would safely introduce to one's wife, sets in the West—at any rate, under normal conditions. I would suggest, that a representative of the local Observatory be commandeered next time one of the heavenly bodies is called upon to assist the A.D.C.

There was just one thing lacking, in my opinion, at the performance which I saw—that being the subtle quality called "atmosphere," so difficult of attainment. And it is probable that the lavish display of naked limbs militated against the proper atmosphere, for those said limbs, some fat and some thin, were so intensely human and so un-fairy-like. However, my observation was very much limited, as my wife invited me to read the programme during one of the ballets—and I find to obey!—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1919.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES, K.C.]

GOVERNMENT SERVANT INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

Lo Chuen, foreman of the Public Works Department, was indicted for receiving a bribe of $400 from a sub-contractor, on January 14th, at Yaumati, with a view to influencing him in respect of certain works which he was engaged in.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) prosecuted; and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. D. J Lewis) defended.

The following jury was empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. R. Hunter, E of Arculli, T. L. Scott, G. H. May, W. P. Vermeullen, S. Goldschmidt, and J. M Noronha.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the Crown, stated that the prisoner had been employed in the Public Works Department for over eight years, and it was only fair to state that his superiors considered him a good work man, and, apart from the present case, there was nothing on record against him. Prisoner's salary was $45 a month, with an additional $15 for working in the New Territory. Prisoner was on duty as principal foreman in connection with the widening and improving of the Taipo Road between the Railway level-crossing at Shatin and Taipo, and was under the direct orders of Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Government Engineer, and Mr. Rouse, his assistant. It was prisoner's duty to supervise the work being carried out, and in minor matters it was within his jurisdiction to condemn work, though any serious lapses were reported to the Engineer. It was not his duty to make any contracts, or to receive any monies on account of work done under his supervision. He had to record measurements, etc., which were afterwards verified. The contract contained a clause that if the work was done badly it should be carried out again at the contractor's expense. The man from whom prisoner received the bribe was manager of the Tong In firm, which had taken over the contract from the P. W. D. to widen and improve the road. The contract was signed on August 30th, 1918; the work was commenced in the middle of September and was still in progress. On Saturday, January 11th, at about 6 p.m., when the manager was in his house, prisoner told him that when he came back on Monday night he must have $400 ready for him. After some consideration, the manager promised to furnish this sum and then informed Mr. Carpenter about the matter, with the result that he was asked to inform the Police. The manager saw Inspector Terret, and gave him $400 in four $100 bank-notes, and the Inspector took down their numbers. These bank-notes were identically the same as those found on prisoner afterwards. On January 13th, Inspector Terrett went to the manager's house and waited till 9 p.m., but as prisoner did not appear he left the place. At 9.25 p.m., however, prisoner knocked at the door, but, as nobody let him in, he went away. As a matter of fact, the manager was in the house at the time, but refused to open the door as there was no Police Officer with him. Early in the morning of the following day the manager again communicated with the Police, and Sergeant Murphy went to the house, but left shortly afterwards to attend the Courts. A Chinese Sergeant and constable, however, secreted themselves in the rear cubicle. When the prisoner came he remarked to the manager: "You said you would wait for me here last night, but when I came I was told you had gone out." The manager replied that he had the money with him, but as prisoner did not turn up by 9 p.m. he left the house. Prisoner was then handed the $400, and said: "You have paid me the $400. I spoke to the Assistant Government Engineer last night, and he promised to give you $4,000 for the Chinese New Year." Prisoner also promised to look after the manager's interests in regard to accounts, etc., stating that a word from him would ruin the manager. Prisoner was then arrested and taken to the Police-station, where he made a statement that the contractor did not know how to do his work, and had promised to pay prisoner wages for looking after it. Prisoner had not been paid the money for months, but when the Chinese New Year was approaching the manager promised to give him $300 as *cumshaw*. When prisoner visited the manager's house he was informed that the firm intended to give him $400. Prisoner told the manager: "If you give me the money, I will ask the Director of Public Works to pay you $4,000 for the Chinese New Year." The Police were now trying to prove that he said he was attempting to obtain $4,000 more from the Government than the firm was entitled to receive. He had not tried to extort money from anybody. The whole case was the outcome of a grudge. The Attorney-General went on to state that the jury would have to decide whether the money was given as a bribe, or whether as prisoner stated.

The complainant deposed that when he handed prisoner $400 he asked him what he should put down in the books. Prisoner asked him to charge it against supply of extra earth-coolies for the improvement of the Taipo Road. Prisoner also stated that he had seen Mr. Rouse, the Assistant Engineer, and had his permission to pay witness $3,000 or $4,000 at the Chinese New Year. Witness told prisoner that after he had received the $400 he should not trouble his *fokis* any further. Prisoner replied: "One word and the country would flourish; another, and it would be ruined."

His Lordship: Is that a quotation from Confucius?

The Attorney-General: I do not know, it sounds rather classical.

Witness explained that it was a quotation from Confucius.

At this stage his Lordship announced that he had an important engagement and adjourned the case till this morning.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUISNE JUSTICE MR. JUSTICE MELBOURNE.]

PEPPER—FOR CHINESE CAKES.

Cheung Yat was indicted for the robbery of $310.20, at Yaumati, on January 23rd.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. Macfarlane, P. V. Botelho, C. T. Gandall, C. F. V. Rebeiro, A. A. Gil, W. J. Souza, and E. L. Rocha.

The facts of the case, as outlined by the Crown Solicitor, are shortly as follows:—On Jan. 23rd, at about 8 p.m., the master of a money-changer's shop at No. 131, Shanghai Street, and his *fokis* were counting their money when four Chinese appeared. Two of them covered the inmates of the shop with their revolvers, while the other two helped themselves to the money. The prisoner, who carried a flour bag, placed in it all the rolls of ten-cent pieces he could lay his hands on, while the others took possession of a basketful of small change. The alarm was raised by some Chinese upstairs, and the robbers ran away. The *fokis* then chased the robbers, but were only able to catch the prisoner, some 60 yards from the shop, with the bag containing $60 worth of small coins still in his possession. At the Police Station the prisoner said he knew nothing about the robbery. He was walking along the road when he was knocked over by one of the shop's *fokis*, who accused him of being a robber. The bag of money was thrown into the drain close to where he was knocked down. The packet of pepper found in his possession was intended to make Chinese cakes with.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and his Lordship inflicted a sentence of 6 years' imprisonment with hard labour, and 12 strokes with the "cat."

THE LURE OF FANTAN.

A CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

Twelve Chinese, whose ages ranged between sixteen and sixty, were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with gambling at Wanchai.

Sergt. Grant told the Magistrate that these gamblers were so elusive in their methods that it was very difficult to get at them. Only the other morning he had to take out six warrants to search one house. The gamblers varied their place of meeting.

The defendants pleaded all manner of excuses. Most of them denied the offence. One said he went to the house in search of his brother; another to look for a missing dog; while a third "just went to pass away the time!"

They were fined $3 each.

Amongst the defendants was a policeman of Wanchai, who was charged with leaving his beat and indulging in *fantan*.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police asked that exemplary punishment be meted out to the defendant.

Mr. Orme sentenced the constable to a month's imprisonment.

JUVENILE THIEF BIRCHED.

"SUCH CASES NOT INFREQUENT."

A Chinese boy, about nine years of age, was charged, before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of a rain-coat.

The prosecution stated that a Japanese paid a visit to a Japanese house in a ricsha. The occupant left his rain-coat in the vehicle. The defendant seized it, and tried to make off with it, but was arrested.

The defendant stated that the rain-coat was stolen by another boy, who dropped it. Defendant picked it up and was arrested.

The ricsha coolie corroborated the evidence of the police constable.

The boy's mother assured the Magistrate that her son's version of the incident was probably true.

Inspector Kent informed the Court that cases like the present one were not infrequent. People often visited that locality when under the influence of alcohol, and light-fingered loiterers awaited the opportunity to commit petty thefts. Dislike of exposure prevented them from complaining to the Police.

The Magistrate inquired if the boy could be imprisoned.

Inspector Kent did not see any harm in 48 hours' detention in gaol and a flogging. "Whipping is very effective," concluded the Inspector.

Mr. Orme sentenced the little thief to receive twelve strokes with the birch.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

"A MENACE AND A PEST."

The vicinity of the Murray Barracks seems to be a favourite rendezvous, by night, of evil women, who, according to a Police officer, "fancy they see easy captures in the soldiers." One such was speedily disillusioned, for the soldier, who was on military police duty, promptly arrested her. She was brought before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Sergt. Briant stated that these women were becoming a pest and a menace to the forces. They lurked about the barracks and the surroundings, and almost forced themselves on the men.

The woman stated that she was passing when one of five soldiers called out to her to stop. She did so, and was arrested.

Inspector Kent informed the Court that Col. Crisp desired to press the case. Several soldiers were in Hospital suffering from venereal diseases.

Mr. Orme sentenced the woman to three months' imprisonment.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Committee of the Hongkong Automobile Association, to be presented to the first ordinary annual general meeting of members on March 31st, shows that the receipts have amounted to $1,245.10, and that, after paying all expenses, there is a credit balance left of $679.33. The roll of membership is now 120.

The question of the improvement of existing roads and the making of new roads has been considered by the Committee. A plan of a new motor-road from Pokfulum to the Peak, and suggestions for the improvement of Garden Road and Caine Road, have been submitted to be Government.

The Government agreed to open Kennedy Road, as far as the building formerly used as a German Club, to motor traffic during the alterations to the Peak Tramway, and representations have been made to them with a view of permanently allowing motor traffic on the whole of this road, and on certain other roads in the Colony which are now closed.

At the request of the Association, the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police is now keeping a register of chauffeurs, and is issuing a character book to each native licensed driver, which should be kept by the employer, and duly entered with the man's record on the termination of the man's employment.

Improvements in the ferry service for motor cars have been made by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, and they are now improving the facilities for transporting motor cycles across the harbour.

Numerous prosecutions were instituted by the Hongkong Police Reserve in August and September last in respect of inadequate illumination of rear identification plates, and a strong protest was made by the Association to the Government on the ground that these prosecutions were needless and annoying. It was submitted that if the illumination of the majority of the plates was inadequate, a warning should have been issued, and that this Association should have been given an opportunity of investigating the matter. On the return to the Colony of the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, an inspection of cars was made by him with a representative of this Association, when it was found that by reducing the size of the rear plate to the dimensions of that in use in England, and by an adjustment of the lamp, very improved lighting was obtained. A circular was accordingly issued to members to this effect, and there have been no further prosecutions.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Police Reserve intended to follow up this campaign against motor traffic by commencing a system of speed checks, or police traps, but an effective protest was made against this. The policy of the Association is to discourage excessive speeds, and the Committee trust that members will be careful not to give cause for complaint in this respect.

The Association has been approached by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade with reference to the urgent need for a Motor Ambulance in this Colony, and your Committee considered that was a worthy object for its attention. Through the generosity of one of the members (Mr. C. Lauritsen) a chassis was obtained without cost, and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company have constructed the body at a reduced charge, which has been paid for out of the funds of the Association. The Ambulance is now complete, and will shortly be presented to the Ambulance Brigade.

BRITISH SIAM "OUR DAY" LOTTERY.

WINNING NUMBERS: OFFICIAL LIST.

The following are the winning numbers in the Bangkok "Our Day" 1918 lottery:—

1ST PRIZE, 20 PER CENT., TCS. 145,000.

No. 294264 Holder Dr. Nuam, Bang Lampoo Lang, Bangkok.

2 PRIZES, EACH TCS. 36,250.

No. 112160 Nuang Thian Loi, c/o Ban Suang Seng, Teluk Anson.

No. 132191 Hamid Bin Tahid, c/o Kampong Java Malacca.

4 PRIZES, EACH TCS. 14,500.

No. 100365 Nai Chird, Borispah Court.

No. 146105 Phra Yu Kolanin.

No. 223386 Mui Prem Pravati, c/o General Stall, Army Headquarters.

No. 284495 S. R. Tisseman.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in possession of counterfeit coins.

Sergeant Holland said that he paid a surprise visit to No. 54, New Market Street. In a box, the key of which the defendant possessed, were found Hongkong silver dollars, Mexican dollars, and Chinese twenty-cent pieces — all false.

Mr. Lindsell (glancing at the defendant's record): So, you're a professional gambler. Three months' hard labour on the first count; $50 dollars, or one month, on the second; and $100 or two months, on the third.

It was stipulated that if the fines were not paid the sentences should run consecutively.

POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Chinese was fined $100 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for being in possession of two revolver magazines and 244 rounds of ammunition.

Another Chinese was fined $150 for being in possession of one revolver and 332 rounds of ammunition.

In both cases, the revolvers and ammunition were confiscated.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

— TELEPHONE 1741 —

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS

— SOFT PLEATED FRONTS —

DRESS COLLARS

— LATEST SHAPES —

DRESS TIES

— BLACK AND WHITE —

- SOCKS -

- BRACES -

ETC.

CRAWFORD & Co.

LANE, C...

LIGHT WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

VEST & DRAWERS IN ALL PURE WOOL.

WOOL & COTTON.

SILK & WOOL.

NDIA GAUZE.

AERTEX CELLULAR.

B.V.D. COTTON & SOISETTE.

TWO THREAD LISLE.

THE LIGHTEST WEIGHT UNDERWEAR MADE.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! —:o:— 9.15 p.m. — TO-NIGHT!

ON THE BRINK

Featuring the Charming and Great Actress

MDLLE ROBINNE.

BEES IN HIS BONNET

Do not ask us to give you the plot of this HAROLD LLOYD Comedy. Just see the film.

MATINEE

Thursday, March 27th, at 5.15 p.m.

"THE WHITE SCAR"

A Dramatic Masterpiece,

Featuring

Jane Nevak and Anna Lehr.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

1141

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VOEUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

1141

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

—:o:—

TOOTAL'S PIQUE AND TOBRALCO

in

White and Colours.

TARANTULLE.

COTTON VOILES

in

White and Colours.

LINENS AND MUSLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—1ST APRIL.

CAN any Lady on the Peak recommend a GOOD AMAH for Girl 5½ years. Must be able to sew.
Write— Box 512,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[513

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of MARCH, 1919, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th day of March, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the capital of the Company be increased from $3,000,000.00 to $4,000,000.00 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of $50.00 each, such new shares to participate in any dividend declared after the 7th February, 1919, *pro rata* with the existing capital.
2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz.:—
(a) By the insertion of the words "without the sanction of the Directors" between the word "shall" and the word "except" in line 2 of Article 19.
(b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Article 19:—
"Provided further that the registration "of a transfer of shares whereby the "holding of any shareholder is increased "beyond 1500 shares shall be conclusive "evidence that the sanction of the "directors to such increased holding has "been given."
(c) By the insertion of the letter "(a)" after the figures "101" constituting the number of Article 101 and by the addition of the following paragraph to Article 101:—
"Board may deal with reserve fund (b) The Board may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof (and that whether such fund or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with was set aside for the special purpose to which it is proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes; that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends, or bonuses, in repairing, improving or maintaining any of the property of the Company or otherwise in the business of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve fund separate from the other assets.
(d) By the addition immediately after Article 101 of a new Article as follows:—
"101A. (1) The Company in General "Meeting may in the year 1919 pass a "resolution to the effect that it is "desirable to capitalise to the extent "provided for by this Article the sum of "$1,000,000.00 being part of the undivided "profits of the Company standing to the "credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, "and accordingly that for the purpose of "effecting such capitalisation such sum "of $1,000,000 be distributed as a bonus "amongst the persons who are registered "as the holders of the issued shares of "the Company on such date as the Board "shall decide in proportion to the issued "shares held by them on that date "respectively, and that the Board be "authorised to distribute amongst such "persons as aforesaid one new unissued "share for each complete number of three "issued shares held by them and that "the Board be further authorised to allot "the surplus of such unissued shares "remaining after such allotment to such "persons at such times and on such "terms and conditions as they think fit."
(2) When such resolution has been passed "the Board may allot and issue the "20,000 unissued shares of the Company "credited as fully paid up to such persons "as are referred to in paragraph 1 of this "Article in satisfaction of the said bonus "to the extent of allotting one unissued "share for each complete number of three "issued shares held by them respectively, "and prior to such allotment the Board "may authorise any person on behalf of "such persons as aforesaid to enter into "an Agreement with the Company pro-"viding for the allotment to them of such "shares credited as fully paid up and in "satisfaction as aforesaid and in such "proportion as aforesaid and any Agree-"ment made under such authority shall "be effective.
(3) It shall be no objection to resolutions "passed under paragraph (1) of this "Article that they are passed at the "meeting at which the resolution intro-"ducing this Article was confirmed as "a Special Resolution, provided that "due notice of the intention to propose "such first mentioned resolutions shall "have been given prior to the confirma-"tory meeting aforesaid."

And the subjoined resolution will be further proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—

"That it is desirable to capitalize to the "extent hereinafter provided the sum of "$1,000,000 being part of the undivided "profits of the Company standing to the "credit of the Company's reserve fund, "and accordingly that for the purpose of "effecting such capitalisation a bonus of "$10.00 per share on each of the issued "shares of the Company be and the same "is hereby declared and that the Board "be and they hereby are authorised to "satisfy such bonus as far as possible by "the distribution amongst the persons "who are registered as the holders of "the issued shares of the Company on "such date as the Board shall decide of "one of the unissued $50.00 shares of the "Company credited as fully paid up in "respect of each complete number of "three of the issued shares of the Com-"pany held by such persons as aforesaid "and in satisfaction of such bonus in "respect of each such complete number "of three issued shares,

By Order of the Board,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [511

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

A STEINWAY ELECTRIC PIANO, direct or alternating current, in first-class order. Can be seen by appointment.
Post Office Box 463.
[514

TO LET (FURNISHED).

"THORPE" QUAMICHAN LAKE, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C. A beautiful country residence standing in its own grounds of 18 acres, comprising six acres of flowering and evergreen trees, 4 acres of orchard and kitchen garden, 4 acres of lawns, ornamental plants and flowering beds, and 4 acres of pasture. The drive of nearly half a mile is bordered on either side by horse chestnuts, hollies, yew and juniper. The house consists of four bedrooms, dressing room, two bath-rooms, hall, dining-room library, large drawing-room and billiard-room (with full sized new Burroughs and Watts table and complete equipment) large basement kitchen and servants' quarters. Electric light and bells and modern sanitary arrangements throughout.
Outhouses consist of two conservatories, cutting, boiler and potting sheds, gardener's cottage, garage, boat house (with boat), stable, engine room, etc.
Apply to:—
H. HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[518

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES"

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after March 31st will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before April 7th or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on March 31st at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [515

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENGYLE,"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by March 31st, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on March 31st, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [516

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by March 31st, at NOON will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [517

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES
TO-DAY
Tuesday, March 25th,
Friday, March 28th,
and
DINNER DANCE
on
Thursday, March 27th.
[106

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-DAY (TUESDAY), MARCH 25TH, at 3.55 P.M., precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution:—
"That Clause VI of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended to read as follows:—
"The Committee shall consist of ten Members, all of whom shall be British or Representatives of British Firms, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber, and they shall hold Office for one year. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled up by the Committee."
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [454

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-DAY (TUESDAY), MARCH 25TH, 1919, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—
1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [455

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11.30 A.M., TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 26TH, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to the 26th March, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [456

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 26TH, 1919, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purpose:—
(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To To transact any General Business.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [460

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, MARCH 27TH, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4th, 1919. [420

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at NOON on SATURDAY, MARCH 29TH.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th March, both days inclusive.
At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that, owing to the Consulting Committee being now made up to the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from $7,000 to $8,000.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. 457

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road on TUESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1919, at 11 A.M., for the purposes of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, March 26th, 1919, until TUESDAY, April 1st, 1919, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 20th, 1919. [8

INTIMATION

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

IS

WATSON'S

HYGIENOL,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

[19

BIRTH.

BRETT.—At 15, Chatham Road, Kowloon, on 24th March, the wife of Captain E. W. BRETT, 18th Infantry, Indian Army, of a daughter. [512

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—BROWN.—At H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, on March 19th, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., HUGH ALEXANDER, youngest son of Mrs. John Allan, Shanghai, to ELIZABETH ROBERTSON, eldest daughter of Mrs. John Craig, of Strathaven, Scotland.
SARGENT—MAIN.—At St. Joseph's Church, French Concession, Shanghai, on March 18th, GEORGE TOWER SARGENT to EVA GERTRUDE MAIN.

DEATHS.

BAPTISTA.—At Shanghai, on March 19th, LILY OZORIO BAPTISTA, aged 28 years.
CAMERON.—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on March 18th, CONSTANTIN CAMERON (Dental Surgeon), aged 29 years.
CATTAPAN.—At the Shanghai General Hospital, on March 19th, ADELINA, the dearly beloved wife of L. CATTAPAN, aged 31 years.
GOOD.—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on March 17th, from pneumonia, RALPH ALNER, only son of the late H. R. Good and Mrs. Good, of Berkhamsted, Herts., England, aged 35 years.
HAYWARD.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on March 19th, WILLIAM EDWARD HAYWARD, aged 29.
O'SHEA.—At Shanghai, on March 17th, FRANCES CHRISTINA O'SHEA, of Downpatrick Co., Down, Ireland, widow of the late Henry David O'Shea, aged 53 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 25TH, 1919.

THE COAL INDUSTRY IN GT. BRITAIN.

THE findings of the Coal Commission appear to have fully vindicated the demands of the miners for increased wages and improved conditions of employment. The information brought to light during the inquiry, we are told, has profoundly affected public opinion. A few months ago there was, perhaps, a tendency to condemn the men for embarrassing the Government and exploiting a critical situation for their own selfish ends, regardless of the interests either of their country or of other classes of the community, but some of the figures which have been published have put the situation in an altogether different light. Thus, it is difficult for the average man to believe that a great industry is in danger of collapse owing to the rapacious demands of the workers for increased payment when it is shown that the profit of the mines has risen from £13,000,000 per annum, before the war, to £39,000,000 for the first nine months of 1918, although the production has considerably diminished. Then it is proved that coal-mining is even deadlier than war, and that an average of 1,100 men have been killed in our mines yearly during the last fifty years, whilst more than three and a quarter millions of others have been injured during the last twenty years. The conditions underground where men and boys have to work are so bad that the ponies employed die at the rate of 40 a month, and it would appear that the conditions above ground are little better, for the houses in which the men live, in some districts, have been condemned by the Chairman of the Commission as a "blot on our civilisation." Beyond all this, the amazing fact is disclosed that the Coal Controller agreed to an increase of prices, representing yearly an exaction of £25,000,000 from consumers in order to assist low-grade collieries, which were losing money, while others were piling up enormous profits. In the light of such evidence it is, of course, futile to talk about the risk of American or any other competition. The first and vital consideration is to put our own house in order. The miners demanded full pay for demobilised miners during unemployment, an increase of 30 per cent. in wages, the reduction of the daily working hours from eight to six, and the nationalisation of the mines. The coal-owners recommended an immediate increase of 1s. 6d. daily in wages and a reduction of hours from eight to seven. The recommendations of Mr. JUSTICE SANKEY and employers not directly concerned in the coal industry, which have been at once accepted by the Government, are for an immediate advance of 2s. in wages, (which is two-thirds of the men's full demands) and the reduction of hours to seven from the middle of July, and, subject to the economic position of the industry at the end of 1920, to six hours for the two years following. The estimated cost of these proposals is £43,000,000, of which £30,000,000 will be obtainable by limiting owners' profits to 1s. 2d. per ton, leaving a deficit of £13,000,000 to be secured by various anticipated economies. Moreover, the present system of ownership is to be abolished and either nationalisation or a method of unification by national purchase or by joint control is to be substituted and the men are to be given an effective voice in the direction of the mines. It is to be hoped that the miners will accept the concessions offered as a very substantial instalment and leave their further demands to be met by the sound sense of the public when the work of reconstruction, which is necessary to repair the war's ravages, is fairly under way. If matters are pushed to the utmost limit at this juncture the whole industrial position of the country will be jeopardised, whilst if moderate counsels prevail the radical changes which must, in the near future, be made in our methods of working will give the miner the return for his labour to which he is entitled. The problem is largely one of organisation and method. In the past we have been developing on the wrong lines, and the danger from foreign competition lies not so much in the comparative rates of wages paid to the workers in respective countries as in the use made of the product of their toil. In America the standard rate of wages is higher and the living conditions are better than in Great Britain and yet that country is able to compete with us because the amount of power used in the U.S.A. per worker is over 50 per cent. more than in the United Kingdom. The most economical means of supplying power to industry is the electric-motor. The supply of electricity in Great Britain is dealt with by more than 600 undertakings, and the Government has indicated its intention of giving this matter its consideration. The late Sir GUY CALTHROP pointed out, whilst Coal Controller, that the problem of coal conservation is one and the same as the problem of the generation and effective distribution of electrical power. In the North-East Coast industrial area of Great Britain records have been kept of the annual coal consumption of a large number of big concerns before they changed to electricity, and these show that, whereas 7lbs. of coal per h.p. hour were used formerly, only 1¼lbs. is required now to deliver the same power at the consumers' terminals. Sir GUY CALTHROP applied this result to the whole country, and, to be on the safe side, put the present consumption of coal per h.p. hour at five instead of seven lbs. The saving on the eighty million tons of coal, worth £40,000,000 at the pit mouth, which is used annually for power production alone, would be fifty-five million tons. The saving in sterling would be £27,500,000. Alternatively, if these fifty-five million tons saved were put to new and extended industrial processes another 15,000,000 h.p. would be available every year for further production. It will, therefore, be seen that the problem is not one of keeping down wages in order to meet foreign competition, but of utilising scientifically, to the best advantage, the great riches with which Nature has endowed us. The late Coal Controller advocated that the 600 districts into which the present inefficient system of electric supply in England is divided should be superseded at an early date by a comprehensive system under which Great Britain would be divided into sixteen districts in each of which one authority would deal with generation and main distribution. He estimated that the direct saving from this would amount to something in the neighbourhood of £100,000,000 a year. There would then be no need to levy a penny per ton on all coal produced to provide the miners with reasonably comfortable homes, as is suggested; nor would the proposed increase in wages imperil our commercial supremacy. There is sufficient wealth in the world to supply everyone with the means of a decent livelihood if everyone will only take his part, in one way or another, in "the trivial round, the common task." Far-reaching changes, however, are required in order to secure better distribution, and old-fashioned systems, involving waste and inefficiency, must be relentlessly scrapped.

For stealing two bottles of whisky from the Kowloon Godowns, a Chinese coolie was sent to prison for four weeks, by Mr. Lindsell, yesterday.

Mr. F. W. G. Clark, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., has been elected an Associate Member of The Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

Amongst those who arrived in the Colony, on Saturday, by the *Empress of Asia* was Mr. A. C. Pearson, Governor of British North Borneo.

The *St. Dogmeal*, the second of the "rescue tugs" built by the Taikoo Docks, went on its trial trip yesterday. The remaining six will be ready during the course of next month.

The funeral of the late Capt. H. D. Jones, of the *Kungming*, whose death was recorded in our yesterday's issue, took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley. The Rev. W. T. Featherstone officiated at the graveside. A large number of floral tributes were placed over the grave.

Among those who returned to the Colony on the *Empress of Asia* were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gorman, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Stackhouse, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Cousland, and Mrs. N. L. Watson.

Friends of Mr. Charles Kliene, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, will be glad to learn that his second son, Lce.-Cpl. Guy Kliene, Machine Gun Section, 1/6th Batt., Black Watch, who was reported missing by the War Office a year ago, has at last returned home. Lce.-Cpl. Kliene was born in Tientsin.

The French Government, it is reported, has conferred upon Mr. H. W. A. Deterding, managing director of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., the dignity of "Officier de la Légion d'Honneur," for special services in connection with the war, and also for help rendered to wounded soldiers and to the people of invaded regions.

A Chinese youth, who had just arrived in Hongkong from Manila, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in possession of a "dangerous weapon," *viz.*, a Daisy air-gun. He pleaded ignorance of the law. Mr. Lindsell fined him $5, and advised him to apply to Mr. Wolfe for the gun and for a permit to have it. This is the first case under the new Ordinance, which includes air-guns amongst "dangerous weapons."

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. S. Goldschmidt was sworn in as a juror. Although a Jew, he did not wear his hat when the oath was being administered, and the Attorney-General asked whether he had been properly sworn, as it was customary for a Jew to wear a hat when taking the oath. Mr. Goldschmidt replied that he was not bound by the Jewish faith to wear a hat. The Chief Justice observed that if Mr. Goldschmidt was satisfied it did not matter.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during the week which ended on March 22nd:—Bubonic plague, six (five deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, thirteen (nine deaths); small-pox, one (one death); diphtheria, one (one death); enteric fever, one (one death); and puerperal fever, one (one death). Three cases (two deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever, one case (one death) of enteric fever, and one case (one death) of small-pox were reported on Saturday.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COMMISSION MEETING.

PARIS, March 22nd.

President Wilson will act as Chairman of the League of Nations' Commission meeting to-day, when all the proposed amendments will be considered and the plan will take definite form.—*American Wireless.*

AMERICA.

U. S. COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, March 22nd.

The finance statistics for the 1918 cotton crop of the Cotton Bureau reports that the ginned production was 11,808,118 bales and running bales 12,822,601, the equivalent of 500 lb. bales exclusive of linters. *American Wireless.*

FLOTATION OF U.S. BOND ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, March 22nd.

The War Financial Corporation is considering floating a bond issue which will probably total $200,000,000 and be issued in a few weeks, to provide funds for railroads and to meet other demands upon the Corporation. *American Wireless.*

LOANS TO U. S. FARMERS.

Loans totalling $14,699,800 have been advanced to farmers in the Federal Reserve Banks. *American Wireless.*

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, March 24th.

LOANS FROM JAPAN.

A message from Peking states that two more secret loans, which the Peking Government obtained about two years ago from the Yokohama Specie Bank, through former Ministers of Finance, have been recently announced. It is said that altogether seven or eight big loans have been secured by the Peking Government from Japan.

The Canton authorities deny that they obtained a loan from a Japanese merchant for the tramways by offering him the contract for the construction work.

THE 8TH YEAR PUBLIC LOAN.

The British, French, American and Italian Ministers have sent protests to the Peking Government, protesting against the surplus of the salt-revenue being given as security for the 8th year public loan.

The foreign banks have also made a similar protest. The Provincial Assembly of the Anhui province has formally informed the Peking Government that the bonds of the 8th year public loan will not be allowed to be sold in that province.

A PRESIDENT FOR THE CANTON GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that the M.P's. of the Canton Parliament, owing to the deadlock in the Shanghai Conference, propose to elect a Provisional President of the Canton Government. The election will be carried out as soon as the peace negotiations in Shanghai are broken off.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The Civil Governor has ordered all members of the Provincial Assembly to be in Canton before April 5th, as the new session of the Assembly is to be opened on that date.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN SHANGHAI.

More than 60 commercial chambers have wired to the Peace Envoys in Shanghai requesting them to resume negotiations, and threatening to organise strikes in various places in case of delay. The Peace Envoys are, therefore, proposing to resume the conference within one week's time.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The Superintendent of the Deportation Bureau has reported that the deportation of enemy subjects has been carried out in a satisfactory manner. Altogether 51 enemy subjects, including women and children, have been deported.

DEATH OF MR. R. A. GOOD AT SHANGHAI.

Although many of his intimate friends knew that Mr. R. A. Good was seriously ill with pneumonia, following an attack of influenza, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, few were prepared for the shock received by the news of his death, which occurred early on March 17th, after only a brief illness, at the Isolation Hospital.

The late Mr. R. A. Good was born in 1883 and therefore was only 36 years of age. He was educated at Highgate and Berkhampsted Schools, and on entering into business joined, first the China Traders' Insurance Co., and afterwards the London Institute of Underwriters. Whilst in London he was an active member of the R.N.V.R. He came out East in 1910 and shortly afterwards took up the managership of the China Branch of the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., and was a prominent member of local insurance circles. He was also a well-known member of the Shanghai Club, the Cricket and Football Clubs, and the Swimming Bath Club, all of whose flags were half-masted on receipt of the news of his death.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, March 12th.

NO PROGRESS.

Up till to-day no progress can be recorded in the efforts to remove the causes which led to the deadlock in the conference at Shanghai and to induce the Southern delegates to resume their deliberations. It is quite true that both delegations are on the best of terms with each other, but that is all that can be said. The President, as distinguished from the Government, is working hard to appease the demands of the Southern delegates, which are not regarded as unreasonable, the most difficult, perhaps, being the demand that the offending Shensi Tuchun be dismissed. In an official statement the Government points out that both parties are pledged to the suppression of *tufei* behind their respective military lines, that so far as the Northern commanders are concerned in Shensi and possibly also in Fukien, it is difficult on occasions to discriminate between regular Southern troops and brigands, but that, in order to remove all causes of dissension, the Government will order the Northern troops in Shensi to discontinue operations against the local *tufei*, while it is also explained that the armistice mandate may not have become known to the Northern military commanders owing to the difficult communication in that province. This is the situation to date. It is not satisfactory, but at the same time it cannot be regarded as altogether hopeless.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Last week, intelligently-informed circles were chuckling over the latest story in connection with the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference in Europe. It related to the receipt of a telegram purporting to have come from Lu Tseng-hsiang, China's Peace Envoy at Paris, informing the Government that he had consulted with the British and American delegates, who had advised that the Shantung question be not brought before the Peace Conference for settlement, but should be dealt with by Japan and China in the East. Naturally, the Government, according to the report, asked for more information, and was informed by Minister Lu that he was unaware of what they were referring to, as he had sent no such telegram. This story has been denied, and another version given, but at the moment of writing I am informed that the story of the bogus telegram is not altogether without foundation. However, I must give the corrected version as it was imparted to me. Apparently Minister Lu had learned that there were reports circulating in Paris to the effect that a certain Minister in Peking had telegraphed to his national delegates informing them that the British and American Ministers in Peking had advised their respective governments that the Shantung question should not be submitted to the Peace Conference in Europe, but should be settled by China and Japan themselves in the Far East. The Minister asked that this report be investigated. The two stories are very different, but they agree in having the same subject. I am not attempting to explain them, but I give them as an indication of what is proceeding both in Paris and in Peking.

THE WAR PARTICIPATION LOAN.

No doubt you have been telegraphically informed that on Thursday afternoon the Japanese Minister called upon the Waichaiopu to advise that the Chinese Government do not touch the seventeen million *yen* deposited to its credit in the Bank of Exchange, being the unpaid balance of the War Participation Loan, and that the following afternoon the British, American, French and Italian Ministers also called upon the Foreign Minister with a like object. Mr. Obata declined to form one of the party on Friday, professing to be quite satisfied with the assurance he had received from the Foreign Minister, but if he hoped to deter the other Ministers from making the assurance doubly sure (as no doubt, he did, according to foreign belief) he must have been disappointed. The interesting feature of this incident is that it demonstrates that Japan is no longer associated with the other Powers in respect of the common policy in China. It proves much more than I am at liberty to say in print, but which intelligent readers may doubtless have anticipated in view of Japan's ambitious plans for a free hand in this part of the world. Japan's chivalry and good faith may not be questioned, but the other Powers are now in a position to echo the famous statement of the man from Missouri when he said "Show me."

ANOTHER LOAN.

Negotiations are said to be nearly completed between the Okura Company and the Ministry of War for a loan of one hundred million *yen* based on the security of the Feng-huang-shan iron mines and the territory fifty *li* around it. The plan is to organise a Sino-Japanese company, which will give the first call on its products to the Okura Company, which should also have priority in the supply of guns and the building of ships. The Company offers an immediate advance of thirty million *yen*, and pressure is being brought to bear upon the Ministry of War to accept it. As is natural, the Japanese are being criticised for countenancing further supplies to the Government for military purposes. Japan professedly advises China not to use the seventeen million *yen* in the Bank of Chosen to her credit under the War Participation Loan, and at the same time makes an offer of a larger sum for equally objectionable purposes.

UNIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

On the principle, apparently, of asking more than they expect to receive, the members of the Chiaotung clique have passed a series of resolutions on the subject of the proposed unification and internationalisation of railways in China. These, after all, represent a concession, but not a great one. Political railways are under these resolutions to be redeemed by money borrowed from a foreign financial group. Railways built by foreign monies are to remain as they are. Railways in course of construction, or to be built, by foreign funds, should be constructed by a financial group formed by Chinese capitalists, who will invite foreign capitalists to participate. Administration is to be vested entirely in the Ministry of Communications. Tsao Ju-lin and Liang Shih-yi approve of this scheme. And well they might. Foreigners are to provide the money and Chinese are to administer it.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

An interesting ceremony is to take place at Changtch this week, when the late Yuan Shih-kai's widow will be buried. Tuan Chi-jui and party are proceeding there.

A HITCH.

The series of agreements concluded between Japan and China last year in connection with military matters were to have been published simultaneously in Peking and Tokyo on March 14th, but a hitch has occurred in Peking owing to the fact that the Diplomatic Commission has objected to the decision of the Cabinet regarding publication. A meeting of the Cabinet is to be called, and, if it reaffirm its decision, publication may take place a day later than originally intended. Nearly a round dozen of secret agreements are to be divulged. We may expect one almost daily for a fortnight. An interesting point is being made just now. It is that publication of such agreements in the Government Gazette puts upon them the stamp of official approval—a result which many do not wish, especially in regard to unratified treaties and others which, it is hoped, will be cancelled under the advice of the League of Nations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It need not occasion surprise if the British Minister here be called to Paris in the deliberations upon Far Eastern questions. His knowledge and ripe experience of Chinese affairs are unrivalled, and his attachment to the British delegation would immeasurably strengthen it, especially as there is no Sinologue connected with the British delegation.

Dr. Reinsch has been elected president of the Peking Club. This is the first occasion on which the honour has been conferred upon an American Minister.

Mr. W. R. Giles, correspondent of the *P. & T. Times*, will proceed shortly to Korea to make an independent survey of the conditions in that disturbed land.

Two Koreans, prominent in the Korean movement for independence, addressed the members of the newly-inaugurated International Press Club this evening. They affirmed that the movement was widespread and was not based upon force. Their remarks were very convincing.

LENTEN SERMON.

THE SACRIFICE COMMEMORATED.

"The Sacrifice Commemorated"—the second of a series of Lenten addresses on the Holy Communion—formed the subject of the Rev. H. Copley Moyle's sermon, at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday morning. Taking as his text 1st Cor., c 11, v. 26, the rev. gentleman said:—

We were thinking last Sunday morning of the circumstances under which the Holy Communion was given by Christ to His followers. We saw that it was instituted at the feast of the Passover, at which the central feature was the eating of the flesh of a lamb which had been offered to God and whose blood had been poured out before God. It was the great feast which was held every year in memory of the deliverance of the Israelites from the bondage of Egypt. It was the greatest feast of the Old Covenant. The feast of the Passover always reminded the Jews of their privileged position as the nation whom God had chosen.

It was at this feast that Christ instituted the Eucharist to be the chief feast in the Christian Church, and to be for all Christians just as the Passover was for all Jews. Just as the Old Covenant of God with the Israelites was sealed by the blood of the Passover lamb, so the New Covenant between God and man was to be sealed by the blood of Jesus Christ. Christ looked forward to the time when He should die on the Cross, and, knowing that the time was at hand, He instituted this memorial of His death.

Let us try to realise the significance of that. He knew He was about to die the death of the lowest of criminals, but so far from being ashamed of that death, so far from desiring His disciples to forget that death, He instituted a memorial of that death and ordered His disciples to keep it. All through His life Christ had looked forward to the day when He should be put to death. And He had regarded that death as the necessary and inevitable conclusion of His life's work. "The Son of Man came to give His life a ransom for many." Christ saw in His death the means by which God and sinful man should be reconciled. Christ regarded sin as something which created a barrier between God and man, as something which needed to be atoned for.

And let us remember, as we were thinking last Sunday, that Christ attributed the greatest importance to neglect of duty or, as it is often called, the sin of omission. Yet this is a class of sins which many people are apt to forget. How often one comes across a Christian person at death's door who says he has done no great sin, and so he hopes all will be well with him in the next world. Surely to say such a thing shows a totally inadequate conception of what Christianity is.

Christianity is the leaven which is meant to leaven the whole of humanity. Every Christian is meant to be a faithful soldier and to fight manfully under Christ's banner. What would you think of a soldier who claimed to have done well because he had not fought against his captain? Would you not say that he had failed to realise that the object of being a soldier was to fight against the enemies of his country, that if he had failed to fight against those enemies he had been untrue to his profession, and he was not worthy of the name of soldier? The world would not be in the terrible condition it is in to-day, if every Christian had done his duty. But so often Christians fail to see that the profession of the Christian religion necessitates action on behalf of the cause of righteousness and justice, which is God's cause. Too often we fail to realise that we are called upon to act, and we content ourselves with a sigh of regret and pass by on the other side.

If only every Christian had done his duty the world would be a very different place. There would be no slums, no sweated industries, no excessive child labour, no commercial dishonesty, no class-hatred, no social evil. All these evils are in the world because Christians have failed to do their duty. In view of that, can we dare to speak lightly of sins of omission? Let us face the question anew this Lent. Are we, to the utmost of our power, doing our duty to God and to our neighbour, or are we living for ourselves and seeking to soothe our conscience by saying we have done no great sin? It is only when we have learned to estimate aright the heinousness of duty left undone that we realise the blessing of forgiveness. Christ by His death won forgiveness for us.

Exactly how Christ's death won forgiveness it is not easy to say. There have been many theories of the Atonement but I do not think there has yet been found a satisfactory theory. Some of the theories which have been propounded by Christians have done much to alienate thoughtful minds from Christianity; as, for example, the theory, at one time widely held among Christians, that Christ's death was a ransom paid to the Devil. Perhaps the worst of all the theories of the Atonement was that taught by some of the Continental Reformers that the Atonement was an offering to propitiate the Eternal Father, who was regarded almost as one of the heathen gods, who needed to be propitiated by the blood of innocent victims. Yet we need not give up our belief in the Atonement, because the theories about it are discredited. As Mr. Balfour wrote in his book, "Foundations of Belief." "We do not step over a precipice because we are dissatisfied with all the attempts to account for gravitation. . . . How many persons are there who because they dislike the theories of the Atonement. . . . feel bound to give up the doctrine itself. Because they cannot compress within the rigid limits of some semi-legal formula a mystery which, unless it were too vast for our full intellectual comprehension, would surely be too narrow for our spiritual needs, the mystery itself is to be rejected."

To-day we do not claim to have any theory of the Atonement but we believe that Christ's death won forgiveness for our sins and we lay stress upon the fact that the value of His death lay in the willingness with which He surrendered His life and the fact that His life had an infinite value because He was God as well as man. The Christian Faith is a whole; the rejection of part of it renders the whole untenable. If men reject the Christian belief in the Incarnation, they will find the Christian belief in the Atonement impossible. It all hangs together as a perfect whole. At the root of all ideas about the Atonement lies the belief in the holiness of God. "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil." It is because sin is abhorrent to to God and a contradiction of His whole nature, that the Atonement is necessary And from His birth, Christ was pointed to as the Saviour from sins. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for it is He that shall save His people from their sins," was the Angel's message to Joseph." "There is born to you this day in the City of David a Saviour," was the message of the Angels to the shepherds. "Behold the Lamb of God Which taketh away the sins of the world" were the words with which John the Baptist pointed out Christ to two of his disciples.

It is clear from Our Lord's words about His death that He saw in it not merely a fate in store for Him but a necessary fulfilment of prophecy and an essential means for the salvation of mankind. "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself." The death of Christ is the ground of our reconciliation with God, and it is that death which we plead in the Holy Communion, "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye proclaim the Lord's death," proclaim it before God, and proclaim it before the world. The Sacrament is the means of pleading Christ's death which he has himself given us. It is the pure offering foretold in the book of Malachi. When we take part in the Holy Communion, we do it not as trembling sinners, but as forgiven and accepted children, because the sacrifice of Christ on the Cross has won forgiveness, and we become partakers of the virtue of that sacrifice when we communicate. As our Church catechism puts it: "Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?—For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby." Christ does not require us to understand some difficult theory of Atonement, in order to be partakers in the benefits of His death, He only bids us, in humble, loving faith, to eat and drink the bread and wine which have been consecrated to be His Body and Blood. "Do this in remembrance of Me."

GIRL BANK CLERKS.

At least one London bank, it is said, is considering seriously the placing of its women clerks on the permanent staff. Hitherto they have filled the men's positions temporarily, but they have proved capable of doing the work satisfactorily, and the directors have decided to take this step. This will not affect the male employees who are in the Army as their posts are being kept open for them.

FRENCH TREASON.

DYING DEPUTY'S CONFESSION.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

It was reported that the Deputy Turmel, who has been long under arrest for his connection with the treason affairs, and has just died in prison, had carried with him to the grave the secrets implicating himself and others in the vast German plot to bring about disunion in France. Turmel, feeling the end coming after his removal to the infirmary of the prison of Fresnes, called by telephone to his bedside the Examining Magistrate, Captain Mangin-Bocquet, to make a statement *in extremis* on the treason affair. As a highly placed personage remarked, "there is but one affair, only one, not several." There was only one game of cards, in which Germany dealt out the hand to each partner in the game chosen by her, for Germany directed the play." The legal inquiry was already bringing home to the accused deputy the fact that he was too deeply implicated in the treasonable political and financial combination to escape, and he already talked of making a clean breast of it, but the approach of death decided him to speak out.

Particularly grave evidence was given on oath by a man of trust employed by the notorious Austro-German banker Bettelheim, the partner of the still more famous financier, Rosenberg, who both fled from Paris at the outbreak of war, and settled in Switzerland, where they became valuable financial agents of German spying and propaganda. French justice is being flogged in the Turmel affair, declared this *employé*, and little suspects that the paymaster of Turmel is Erzberger himself, the German politician and chief of the propaganda campaign. Turmel himself said so to the witness. Erzberger was one of those whom Bolo frequently visited in Switzerland. Later Turmel admitted having been in close relation with Bolo, contrary to his former assertions. He was introduced by M. Charles Meunier, deputy of the Côtes du Nord. Turmel signed the statement, and added the following to the magistrate:

TURMEL AND CAILLAUX.

Bolo led him one day to an enormous safe in his flat in the Rue de Phalsbourg. "You see this," said the Pasha. "It does not belong to Bolo Pasha, as you may think, for M. Caillaux has the manipulation of the sums contained therein." Afterwards Bolo promised him the post of director of a copper mine belonging to the Pasha in the South of France. Turmel was confronted on this with M. Charles Meunier and afterwards with M. Caillaux, who flew into a violent passion, and vowed that he never knew Turmel. He had nothing to do with that person. During his fits of delirium in the prison cell Turmel was heard to exclaim, "Surely I could not refrain from speaking again. If the event had happened they would have come here to fetch me and would have killed me. Now I must speak and tell everything." He said further: "Is it possible that those who fought against the Germans and did their duty should be obliged to-morrow to fight against their brothers, Frenchmen like themselves?"

Turmel confessed to the magistrate that his previous statement concerning the funds in his possession was untrue. Here comes in the whole history of the German money in Switzerland and America, banking operations, transfers of funds, and the whole financial operations of the "Maffia."

The alleged speculation in Spanish mules was a myth. Turmel never bought or sold any. Probably the speculations were the same. A fresh confrontation with M. Caillaux was decided on. Turmel wrote the statement he intended to make on several sheets of paper when he should be face to face with the ex-Prime Minister. But his condition became rapidly worse, and the confrontation was abandoned. The magistrate has the slips of paper. At last, when rapidly losing strength, the dying deputy whispered his confession into the attentive ear of Capt. Mangin-Bocquet. The words came with difficulty, in almost imperceptible mutterings. Finally he murmured: "Now you know all, the whole truth." The magistrate came once more with his "greffier" to Fresnes. Turmel could only gasp, "I told you all yesterday," yet he wished to add something, and beckoned for pen and paper. His arm fell powerless. He glided into coma, and now one more of the conspirators has gone before another judge.

SERBIA'S LOSSES.

TREMENDOUS TOLL AS RESULT OF EPIDEMICS.

The following is a statement issued by the Serbian Minister of War, showing Serbia's war losses:—

The total of effectives mobilized by Serbia was 757,343 men; soldiers killed on the field of battle or dead as the result of wounds or illness before the last offensive in the Balkans, 320,925. The losses suffered during the last offensive, which had for its result the capitulation of Bulgaria and the liberation of national soil, have not yet been computed, but they will increase the Serbian losses by some tens of thousands, so that the total figure of Serbian losses will be from 335,000 to 340,000 men, which represents one-half of the male population of the old Kingdom of Servia.

In this number there are not included the losses of troops of voluntary Jugo-Slavs, which were also severely tried, their losses having exceeded 70,000 men. The number of civilians, who have died as the result of epidemics, of persecutions, and of famine, amount to several hundreds of thousands.

The material damage is estimated at six milliards of francs.





ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.



"MONTSERRAT"
LIME FRUIT JUICE
A good drink with a good flavour.
IT COOLS THE BLOOD AND KEEPS YOU FIT.

OBTAINABLE FROM THE STORES.

[117

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
ANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from All Wine Merchants
27

Mrs. M. S. Cooper Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Child



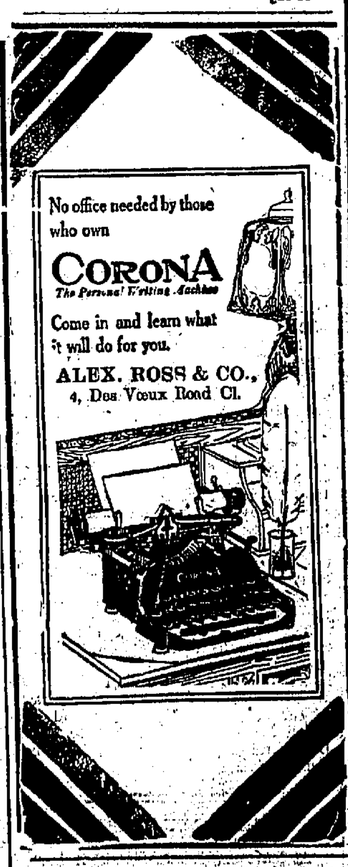
"Eczema began on my child's ear as a blister with a kind of watery discharge. She rubbed her ear and then she had it on her hands, neck, body and limbs. When she was asleep she scratched and rubbed till she made the eruption bleed so I used to tie her hands.

"I happened to see a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample. I found it so good I bought more and after I had used three boxes of Ointment with the Soap she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. M. S. Cooper, 275, Bell Barn Rd., Birmingham, Eng.

Some think that because Cuticura does such wonderful work in soothing and healing severe eczemas it is not adapted to toilet uses. But that is where it is most effective in preventing little skin troubles becoming serious.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

[31-19



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh. No. 2. For Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. Sold by Leading Chemists. Paris 19 Rue Jacob & 26 Cours Min. Cie, Haymarket Rd., S.W.1, London. See Trade-Marked World "Therapion", in Gr. Brit. Govt. Stamp Affixed to Genuine Packets.

181

THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard Indigestion as a serious menace—for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words:—"It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include:—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indisposition. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold in boxes, labelled prices

[102

PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE VALUE OF FRANKNESS.

FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONS.

Manchester conferred its honorary freedom upon President Wilson, on December 30th. Within the Free Trade Hall 4,000 people had gathered to witness the ceremony. When President and Mrs. Wilson entered—the latter carrying two large bouquets of beautiful red, pink, and white flowers—a great cheer broke out from the vast audience, and lasted until the President had taken his seat.

At the request of the Lord Mayor, the Town Clerk read the resolution just previously passed at a special meeting of the City Council. The document recited some of the principal events of the President's life, and expressed the hope that the long-existing and friendly commercial relations between Manchester and the United States might be maintained and strengthened. Then the Lord Mayor added some remarks expressive of the satisfaction it afforded Manchester to have upon the roll of freemen the chief citizen of the great American Republic, and the foremost of all the Americans who had ever visited these shores.

The scroll conferring the freedom was handed to Mr. Wilson, who then signed the citizens' roll as the audience sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," following this with three rousing cheers.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President, in reply, said: My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—perhaps I may be permitted to add fellow-citizens—(loud cheers)—you have made me feel in a way that is deeply delightful the generous welcome which you have accorded me, and back of it I know there lies the same sort of feeling for the great people whom I have the privilege of representing. (Cheers.) There is a feeling of cordial fraternity and friendship between the two great nations, and as I have gone from place to place, and been made everywhere to feel the pulse of sympathy that is now beating between us, I have been led to some very serious thoughts as to what the basis of it all is. For I think you will agree with me that friendship is not a mere sentiment, patriotism is not a mere sentiment; it is based upon a principle, upon the principle that leads a man to give more than he demands. (Cheers.) Similarly, friendship is based not merely upon affection, but upon common service. The man is not your friend who is not willing to serve you; and you are not his friend unless you are willing to serve him. And out of that impulse of common interest and the desire of common service arises that noble feeling which we consecrate as friendship.

And so it does seem to me that the theme that we must have in our minds now in this great day of settlement is the theme of common interest and the determination of what it is that is our common interest. (Loud cheers.) You know that heretofore the world has been governed, or at any rate the attempt has been made to govern it, by partnerships of interest, and that they have broken down. Interest does not bind men together. Interest separates men, for the moment there is the slightest departure from the nice adjustment of interests then jealousies begin to spring up. There is only one thing that can bind peoples together, and that is a common devotion to right. (Loud cheers.)

Ever since the history of liberty began men have talked about their rights, and it has taken several hundred years to make them perceive that the principal part of right is duty, and that unless a man performs his full duty he is entitled to no right. This fine correlation of the two things—of duty and of right—is the equipoise and balance of society. And so, when we analyse the present situation, and the future that we now have to mould and control, it seems to me there is no other thought than that that can guide us.

"ALL OF US."

You know that the United States has always felt from the very beginning of her history that she must keep herself separate from any kind of connection with European politics. I want to say very frankly to you that she is not now interested in European politics, but she is interested in the partnership of right between America and Europe. (Cheers.) If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at a right poise by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest, because she will join no combination of Powers which is not a combination of all of us. She is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world. (Loud cheers.) Therefore it seems to me that in the settlement which is just ahead of us, something more delicate and difficult than was ever attempted before has to be accomplished—a genuine concert of mind and of purpose. But while it is difficult there is an element present that makes it easy. Never before in the history of the world, I believe, has there been such a keen international consciousness as there is now. Men all over the world know they have been embarrassed by international antagonisms, and that the interest of each is the interest of all, and that men as men are the objects of government and international arrangements.

There is a great voice of humanity abroad in the world just now, which he who cannot hear is deaf. There is a great compulsion of the common conscience now in existence, which, if any statesman resist he will gain the most unenviable eminence in history. We are not obeying the mandates of parties or of politics. (Loud cheers.) We are obeying the mandates of humanity. (Renewed cheers.) That is the reason why it seems to me, that the things that are most often in our minds are the least significant. I am not hopeful that the individual items of the settlement which we are about to attempt will be altogether satisfactory. One has only to apply his mind to any one of the questions of boundary, and of altered sovereignty, and of racial aspiration, to do something more than conjecture that there is no man, and no body of men, who know just how they ought to be settled; and yet if we are to make unsatisfactory settlements we must see to it that they are rendered more and more satisfactory by the subsequent adjustments which are

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PARAVANE.

SHIPS SAVED FROM MINES.

The paravane saved us approximately £40,000,000 worth of war ships, besides merchant tonnage to an unknown, though enormous, amount.

Like many other great conceptions, the paravane seems a quite simple thing. Hawsers with kites at the end of them are put into the water—on each side of a ship. As the ship moves along the pull on the kites tightens the hawsers, which stand out in a straight line on either beam and sweep up any mines that may be met with.

On one occasion last year a flotilla of light cruisers found themselves in a minefield, and by using the paravane they were able to cut their way safely through it. The German submarines were continuously laying minefields which could not be detected until vessels were in them. But with paravanes out there was no danger. The mines were cut away and destroyed, and often it was not until this began to happen that the men in the ships knew they were in a mined area.

Different types of this invention were developed. One kind was used with much success against *U*-boats. There was also a special one that could be easily handled and fitted to merchant vessels.

The paravane was invented by Lieut. Dennis Burney, R.N., son of Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, Commander-in-Chief at Rosyth. Lieut. Burney comes of an old naval family. He is a very young officer who looks the clever man he is, and, like many other naval officers, has a distinct bent for science and mechanics. He conceived the idea of a paravane while running a destroyer to and fro across Channel on escort duty.

Having got the plan, he worked it out by means of drawings and models, and persisted in this until finally the Admiralty agreed to give this thing a trial. Results were so good that a special department was established for it and paravanes manufactured by the thousand.

Under official regulations a naval officer who invents anything must offer it to the Admiralty, who, if they accept the device, may give him whatever reward they please. Lieut. Burney was made Acting Commander and awarded the C.M.G.—*Daily Mail.*

SERBIAN LADY TORTURED.

A horrible story has come through Serbian official sources of the mental and physical torture inflicted by the Bulgarians on a Serbian lady, the wife of a Serbian officer, against whom the Bulgars had vowed vengeance for opposing Bulgarian propaganda. As they could not reach the officer himself, Reuter's Agency states, they arrested his wife and five children. The wife was compelled to go on foot, under escort, from Pristina to Veles, where she was condemned to death by a court-martial. On the following day she was led out to the place of execution, and kept waiting in sight of a gibbet, but, after a period of profound mental agony, was removed to prison, and was told that she would not be hanged for twenty-four hours. Next day she was again taken to the execution ground and for twelve hours faced the gallows, watching the preparations for her execution. Once more she was sent back to her cell, but in the meantime was flogged until she became unconscious.

When she came to, she was told that she was reprieved, but her sufferings were continued in another form, as she was removed to Nish, and imprisoned in a fortress. Here again she was led out for execution, but this time she was to be shot and not hanged. She was lined up with a number of Serbian priests and schoolmasters, who were shot before her eyes, but when it came to her turn she was told that she would be sent to Sofia. Here she was thrown into a cellar and her legs placed in irons. In this condition she was kept for four months without change of clothes. Next she was sent to a prisoners' camp, and, being rendered destitute, was forced to beg. She was finally released after the armistice.

made possible. We must provide a machinery of readjustment in order that we may have a machinery of goodwill and friendship.

Friendship must have a machinery. If I cannot correspond with you, if I cannot learn your mind, if I cannot cooperate with you, I cannot be your friend, and if the world is to remain a body of friends it must have the means of friendship, the means of constant friendly intercourse, the means for constant watchfulness over the common interest; not making it necessary to make a great effort upon some great occasion to confer with one another, but to have an easy and constant method of conference, so that troubles may be taken when they are little, and not allowed to grow until they are big. (Loud cheers.) I never thought if I had a big difference with a man that I did not find when I came into conference with him that, after all, it was but a little difference, and that, if we were frank with one another, and did not too much stand upon that great enemy of mankind which is called pride, we could come together.

COME TOGETHER.

It is the wish to come together that is more than half of the process. It is a doctrine which ought to be easy of comprehension in a great commercial centre like this. You cannot trade with a man who suspects you. You cannot establish commercial and industrial relations with those who do not trust you. Goodwill is the forerunner of trade. Goodwill is the foundation of trade, and trade is the great amicable instrument of the world on that account.

I wish it were possible for us to do something like some of my very stern ancestors did, for among my ancestors are those very determined persons who were known as the Covenanters. I wish we could—not only for Great Britain and the United States, but for France, for Italy, and the world—enter into a great league and covenant, declaring ourselves first of all friends of mankind, and uniting ourselves together for the maintenance and the triumph of right. (Loud cheers.)

A. D. C.

In the Musical Play

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

for Grown-ups and Children,
by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON.
Music by FREDERICK NORTON,
With full Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet.
Over 60 Performers.

TO-NIGHT
Tuesday, March 25th, 9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, " 26th, Matinee.

SPECIAL MATINEE
Thursday, March 27th.

FINAL PERFORMANCE
Saturday, March 29th, at 9.15 p.m.

Prices $3, $2 & $1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

[334

REPORT
of
THE BOARD OF FILM CENSORS
on
"CHICKEN CASEY."

As a whole	Entertaining
Story	Convincing
Star	Well Cast
Support	Capable
Setting	Excellent
Photography	Very Good Indeed

Great credit is due to Thos. A. Ince, the director, for the manner in which he has handled a very charming story. Parts two and and three might have been coarse and suggestive in less experienced hands. Mr. Ince has most successfully carried through a daring situation with delicacy and refinement.

[346



The film that everybody is talking about.

Commening

THURSDAY

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE.

[509

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

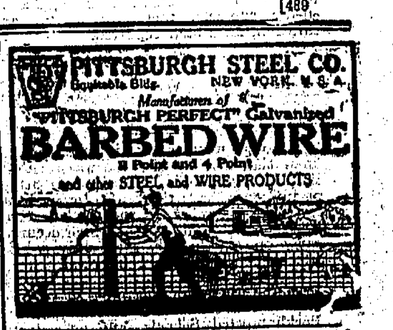
AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesellers and retailers.

Please apply:—
CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.
Manufacturers of the well known
"Poppy Brand."
Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2899.
Manufactory:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K366.
Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919. [489

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR STUBBORN COUGHS BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH CONSUMPTION

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.
Postal's Bldg. NEW YORK, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of
"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" Galvanized
BARBED WIRE
2 Point and 4 Point
and other STEEL and WIRE PRODUCTS



MARTIN'S ARIOL & STEEL PILLS
MARTIN'S
ARIOL & STEEL PILLS

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General,
Produce Brokers
and
Commission Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"
STORAGE.

CODES USED BENTLEY'S A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS Al Telegraphic Code. Telegraphic Address "MEIRION." Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 25th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c. Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen, Blue and white Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets, new and second-hand.

ALSO

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) with all accessories, Pianos in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, Enamelled Bath and one Large Gas Cooking Stove.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 25th 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Attaché Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 25th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., at AH KING'S SLIPWAY.

The Houseboat "Flora". Recently overhauled and painted inside and out. Complete with all accessories including Dinghy, Icebox, lavatory, new sails &c., &c. and ready for immediate use.

Inspecting orders from the Undersigned—or from March 24th.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY,
March 28th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PRO ELAIN AND CURIOS,
Comprising:—

A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone, Crystal and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles,

ALSO

Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, &c., &c. &c.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tow-kwong Periods.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view day of sale.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 13th, 1919.

On SATURDAY,
March 29th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at No. 1, Hart Avenue, Kowloon,
THE SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., &c.,
therein contained,
Including
POT PLANTS, ELECTRIC FITTINGS, and
1 COTTAGE PIANO BY COLLARD AND COLLARD.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1919. [281

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

HAVING been Favoured with instructions from MESSRS. WING SUN & Co., TAILORS, will sell a portion of their Stock by Public Auction at his Sales Room, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), March 25th at 2.15 P.M.

Collars, Handkerchiefs, Serge, Soaps, Watches, Boots, Raincoats and a long line of Sundries.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, March 20th, 1919

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from MESSRS. TACK SING, BLACKSMITHS.

No. 6, Taiyuen Street, Wanchai, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), March 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their premises the whole stock-in-trade,
Comprising:—

Gas and Water pipes, Drilling machines Weighing Machine, Blower, Hammers, Sundry Pumps, Screws, Electric Fans Blacksmith's Tools, and a long line of Sundries.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, March 22nd, 1919

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, March 27th, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [284

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)
March 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., &c.

Removed to Sale Rooms for convenience of sale;

ALSO

Two Pianos.
One Treadle Sewing Machine.
Two Typewriters.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the HON. THE CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE, to sell by Public Auction,

On THURSDAY,
March 27th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Yau-ma-ti Police Moorings,
No. 6, Police Pinnace and
No. 8, Police Piannce
Hull Teakwook,

Length 40 feet.
Beam 8 „
Draft 4 „ 6 inches.

Engines compound, non-condensing.

Inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions from H. W. LOOKER, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY,
March 31st, 1919, at 11 A.M., at his residence No. 116, Plantation Road, the Peak,
A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF POT PLANTS,
Including Australian and Canadian Roses, Fuchsias, Begonias, Azaleas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cyclamen, Geraniums, Violets, Freesias, Maidenhair, Asparagus, Plumosus and Asparagus Springeri, Arum and Amaryllis Lilies, and many Annuals; also Dahlia Roots, Cactus Peony—Single and Collarette.

ALSO

1 Donkey, one fowl house, and a number of Leghorn and Brahma fowls.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Saturday March 29th.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 22nd, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions from F. B. L. BOWLEY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY,
April 1st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his residence No. 7, Mountain View, The Peak,
THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURIOS, &c., &c. therein contained,

Comprising:—Teakwood hallstand, Upholstered arm-chairs, sofa and pouffe, Blackwood desk, tables, arm-chairs and stands, Large Axminster carpet (good as new), engravings, and paintings, brass fender, fire brasses, China, silver and brass ornaments, Singer sewing machine (good as new) gramophone, Carpets and Rugs Cretonnes and Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

Extension dining table and chairs, glass cabinet, sideboard, oak desk, &c., &c.; a quantity of good cut glassware, crockery ware, &c., white enamelled twin bedsteads (hair mattresses), teak and iron bedsteads and cots, stair carpet and rods;

Fumed teakwood wardrobes, washstands, toilet tables and double toilet set, Liberty handwoven carpet, bathroom, pantry and kitchen utensils, garden tent, toys, bamboo blinds (good as new), travelling bath, electric fittings, fan and table lamps, etc.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

On view Monday morning and day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 22nd, 1919.

PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

The French Press mentions one salient case in which the Great Powers are still at variance. It announces that the Italian Premier, when returning to his hotel after his conversation with Mr. Wilson, made no attempt to disguise his surprise at the President's attitude. The papers go on to say that Mr. Wilson emphatically refused to recognise the validity of Italy's claim to any territories, excepting those of Trieste and the Trentino. I am unable to accept the statement in this form as correct, or to dwell further upon a subject, so far and so properly removed from the domain of public discussion as a private conversation between the two personages to whom the future of great peoples is confided. But I am enabled to state positively that no definite decision has been come to on the subjects they talk over, nor are the private conversations concerning these yet concluded. The matter in dispute, however, being public property, may be set forth briefly as follows: In April, 1915, a secret treaty was concluded between Italy, France, Great Britain, and Russia, stipulating that, in return for her military co-operation against all adversaries of the Allies, Italy should receive the Trentino, South Tyrol, Trieste, the district of Gorizia and Gradisca, Northern Dalmatia, Istria, Valona, the islands known as the Dodecanese, and other less important additions to her territory. This treaty is still recognised as binding by the two surviving signatories, and is now pressed upon them by the Minister, Baron Sonnino, who concluded it, and who further demands Fiume, which was the principal port of Hungary, and the inclusion of which in Italy's promised share was vetoed by the Russian Minister, M. Sazonoff.

Unforeseen events have occurred since then which seem fated to have considerable influence upon the execution of this compact. In the first place, Austria-Hungary, which the signatories assumed would emerge from the war curtailed but not disintegrated, has ceased to exist. Then the United States associated themselves with the Allies, and induced them to repudiate the principle of equilibrium underlying the clauses of the convention, and all the Powers have resolved to call into existence certain new States, or enlarge old ones, which lay claim to part of Italy's promised reward. Consequently, America, who was not a party to the bargain, feels no obligation to respect the clauses, and is resolved to stand out for the application of the principle of nationality and everything which that implies, including access to the sea to the fullest extent compatible with full justice to the neighbouring States. France and Great Britain, on the other hand, recognise the binding force on themselves of the promise given under the old dispensation, and have sedulously endeavoured ever since to eschew other compacts that would preclude them from acquiescing in Italy's acquired rights, but France and Great Britain are no longer masters of the situation, which, from a European has become a world problem to be solved, not by the Allied Powers alone, but by all the States which are now associated with them.

While ready, therefore, to redeem their pledge so far as it depends on them, they would be greatly relieved if Italy saw her way to adopt and apply the principles which they profess for a resettlement of European affairs, especially that of the self-determination of peoples. Meanwhile, they are following with close attention the movement afoot in Italy for a repudiation of the secret treaty and the liquidation of its clauses on lines which approach more closely to those sketched by Mr. Wilson. This agitation has been started by the Socialist Bissolati, who, until a couple of weeks ago, occupied a post in the Cabinet as a colleague of Baron Sonnino, but resigned because this minister not only refused to abate the claims established by the treaty, but added to them a demand for the port of Fiume. Signor Bissolati argues that Dalmatia should be struck off the list of claims, because only a small section of the population, including that of Zara, asks for union with Italy, and that if the country as far as the Dinaric Alps were annexed the Jugo-Slavs would become Italy's irreconcilable adversaries, manifesting their enmity by an economic boycott like that which the Serbs organised and maintained for years against Austria. Tense relations of this nature would, sooner or later, culminate in a war which Italy could with difficulty wage successfully, because the population being agricultural, its resources would be renewed with each harvest, and also because she would be constrained to keep two armies operating—one in Dalmatia, the other on the confines of Julian Venetia, but separated from each other. The alternative would be the abandonment of Dalmatia on the outbreak of hostilities. Much better, Signor Bissolati urges, to relinquish it now with grace.

RIVAL CONTENTIONS.

Signor Bissolati further insists on renouncing the claim to the lands of the Alto Adige as far as the Brenner Pass, situated twenty miles from Innsbruck, because it would be dangerous to incorporate in the kingdom the considerable German population of the Tyrol who have no desire to become Italian. Again, if Italy retains the Greek islands of the Dodecanese, where there is no Italian population at all, she would embitter Hellenism throughout the world, and she cannot afford to raise up implacable enemies in Eastern Europe, where she looks for markets and a wide field for her cultural activities in the future. Signor Bissolati advocates a renunciation of Dalmatia, the Dodecanese, and the lands of the Alto Adige, in exchange for Fiume, which he, too, regards as Italy's by right. Baron Sonnino, on the other hand, contends that the Brenner Pass is the natural and strategical frontier and Italy's northern portal, of which she must possess the key.

He insists on the full discharge of all the territorial debts contracted by the Allies and enumerated in the treaty, and on Fiume over and above. He argues that the Jugo-Slavs are insatiable, their appetite increasing with the pabulum set before them. No concessions, he maintains, will satisfy them or move them to display a responsive spirit of conciliation, nor would the sacrifice of Dalmatia purchase from them Fiume. Signor Bissolati's friends reproach Baron Sonnino with having failed to demand Fiume when negotiating with the future Allies. Baron Sonnino's partisans reply that Austria's dismemberment was not then foreseen, and that Russia, who had earmarked Fiume for Greater Serbia, refused to entertain the proposal. Parenthetically one may observe that a similar obstacle confronted the Rumanian Premier, Bratiano, when he was bargaining with the Allies for the Banat. The Russian Minister refused it persistently, but M. Bratiano proved more stubborn than they. When at last Russia acquiesced, but insisted on the condition that they should not be denationalised, M. Bratiano rejected it unhesitatingly, and finally the Petrograd Government caved in.

A VIGOROUS POLEMIC.

Baron Sonnino's Press organ, the *Giornale d'Italia*, upbraids Signor Bissolati with unpatriotic behaviour during the greatest crisis in his country's history, and with contributing to deprive her of a golden opportunity which will never occur again. He is tying the hands of the Italian plenipotentiaries at the Conference, enabling Italy's opponents, to stigmatise them as marplots who are working against the creation of a League of Nations, whereas, the journal continues, "he knows full well that the greatest obstacle to this general reconciliation, which ought to form an integral part of the groundwork of the yearned-for sodality of peoples, derives not from Sonnino's policy and our modest claims to Dalmatia, the Alto Adige, and Dodecanese, but from the imperialism of those who, together with Jugo-Slave, would fain dismember Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, incorporating in their own territory millions of citizens of all races, and kindling and fanning all manner of irredentims."

These strong expressions addressed to France and Great Britain, and coming from Baron Sonnino's own Press organ, enable one to estimate the intensity of the passion with which the polemic is now being waged. Nor can one wonder at these wild outbursts if the conviction has indeed gained ground in Italy that her own Allies are endeavouring circuitously to compass that territorial aggrandisement for themselves which they thus peremptorily deny her as contrary to the ethical principle which they manipulate for their own advantage.

Thus far, I have striven to state the problem, which is now *sub judice*, briefly and impartially, without entering into arguments drawn from ethnography, strategy, and economics. The only remarks I venture to make are these. First of all, Italy, including Signor Bissolati's friends, demands the annexation of Fiume on many grounds, the principal of which is its alleged Italian character and history, and Signor Bissolati believes that the Jugo-Slavs would exchange it against Dalmatia. I am profoundly convinced that Signor Bissolati's expectation is unfounded. The Jugo-Slavs are determined, come what may, not to relinquish their claim. The view attributed to Mr. Wilson is also diametrically opposed to Signor Bissolati's optimistic forecast. On the other hand, articulate Italian people seem unanimous in their resolve to retain the city on grounds which justify themselves to the national conscience, and so long as this sentiment endures it will be more than difficult for any Cabinet to sign a renunciation or withdraw its troops from a city accounted Italian. This, in brief, is one problem, and not the least difficult, of those which the Conference will be called upon to solve.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The mystery surrounding the Belgian newspaper *La Libre Belgique*, which circulated freely during the German occupation of Belgium, despite the enemy's ceaseless efforts to discover the printing plant, has now been cleared up. It was published by the brothers Jourdain, the former editors of a journal called *Le Patriote*. They were pro-German before the war, but, stricken with remorse when the German invasion revealed their mistaken judgment, they founded *La Libre Belgique* as an act of repentance. To add to the tragic story they both died a few days before the armistice. Many men and women were shot or imprisoned for helping to produce the paper and for refusing to disclose the secret when arrested.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on **April 3rd,** to,

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. [438

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Loading Cargo for Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"TAIYUAN"	25th March.	27th March.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

466]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

40

FOR SALE

YVERT'S
POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES
FOR
1919.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG
P.O. Box 928. [73

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co.'s

PACIFIC PORTS
Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St.
Tel. 696. [410

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

68

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. Price 8s., leading Chemists, or post free. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., HAVERCROFT ROAD, NW., LONDON, ENGLAND. Depots: Paris, 12, RUE CASTIGLIONE; New York, 90, BEEKMAN STREET; Toronto, LYMANS, LTD.; Australia, ELLIOT BROS., Sydney and Brisbane; NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO. LTD., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, D. E. PAUL & Co., Calcutta. [150

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd March, 1919, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th and 21st March, at 2.30 P.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1919. [475

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th March, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 26th March, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1919. [497

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"TELEMACHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 21st.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 27th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before April 10th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 21st, 1919. [506

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 23rd.

Taga Maru, Japanese str., 1,477 tons, Capt. Kanai, from Muke, which port she left on March 17th, with a cargo of coal.—M. B. K.

March 24th.

Benrinnes, British str., Capt A Sough, from Singapore, which port she left on March 18th, with a general cargo. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

Chuen On, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Jorge from Hailow, with a general cargo. Luen Yick & Co.

Corsefin, British str., 218 tons, Capt. Home, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Braga & Co.

Daitoku Maru No. 5, Japanese str., 592 tons, Capt. Hirano, from Wakamatsu, which port she left on left on March 18th, with a cargo of coal. O.S.K.

Fenghien, British str., 1,073 tons, Capt. Harris, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 20th, with a general cargo. Butterfield & Swire.

Glenapple, British str., 3,093 tons, Capt. Griffiths, from Singapore, which port she left on March 18th, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hokuto Maru, Japanese str., 2,260 tons, Capt. Sudzuki, from Java, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.

Hong Hwa, British str., 1,925 tons, Capt. Keen, from Singapore, which port she left on March 18th, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Chong.

Kang Ping, Chinese str., 1,742 tons, Capt. Howie, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 20th, with a general cargo.

Kwai Sang, British str., 2,320 tons, Capt. L. A. Mitchell, from Calcutta, with port she left on March 3rd, with a general cargo. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kwai Wah, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Tourane, which port she left on March 21st, with a general cargo.

Namkam, Chinese str., 493 tons, Capt. Thirlwell, from Pakhoi, which port she left on March 22nd, with a general cargo. Wo Fat & Co.

Nanyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,054 tons, Capt. Shiroto, from Bangkok, which port she left on March 16th, with a cargo of rice.—Kwong Yuen Sang.

Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Pennefather, from Bangkok, which port she left on March 16th, with a cargo of rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wasun, British str., 245 tons, Captain Sommerville, from Macao, with a general cargo.—Wing Hing & Co.

Yuen Sang, British str., 1,128 tons, Capt. Kennedy, from Manila, which port she left on March 21st, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

March 22nd.

Adicorne, for Pakhoi.
Chip Shing, for Tientsin.
Chongva, for Haiphong.
Chung King, for Shanghai.
Kaifong, for Haiphong.
Kaigo Maru, for Keelung.
Kaipong, for Haiphong.
Kumakata Maru, for Takao.
Kwang Lee, for Shanghai.
Libby Maine, for Seattle.
Lu Chow, for Bangkok.
Rayo Maru, for Keelung.
Siam Maru, for Singapore.
Sin Kiang, for Canton.
Soshu Maru, for Canton.
Telemachus, for Shanghai.
Toyo Maru No. 1, for Ku Mong.
Ying Chow, for Shanghai.

March 24th.

Chetan Maru, for Bangkok.
Haiwoto, for Singapore.
Hector, for Singapore.
Navarra, for Manila.
Sun Tak, for Quinhon.
Taga Maru, for Keelung.
Too Nam, for Shanghai.
Urusan Maru, for Tsingtao.
Wa Sun, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Wo Sang, for Shanghai.
Yang Tse Kiang, for Tourane.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Benrinnes*, from Singapore, March 24th:—Mr. and Mrs. Blandin and Miss Raphael.

Per s.s. *Kwai Sang*, from Calcutta, March 24th:—Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Hollins, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Dandeney, and Mr. Harry.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, March 22nd: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Andrews, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. A. Andon, Mrs. F. D. Almida, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bartlett, Miss E. Bischoff, Mr. H. Bischoff, Capt. R. L. Blanchard, Mr. G. and Miss J. Boyd, Mr. W. R. Buckbirrough, Mr. and Mrs. R. Butterworth, Miss D. Butterworth, Mr. E. H. Batt, Mr. R. J. Brown, Mr. R. S. Bryan, Mrs. E. Baker, Mrs. B. Brown, Mrs. Burdick, Miss E. Cheesman, Mrs. H. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. Camahort, Mr. A. Camahort, Mr. J. Camahort, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Cama, Mr. G. W. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Camsland, Mrs. L. Creighton, Mr. A. C. Dodge, Miss U. Dresser, Mr. L. Dayaram, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Diot, Mr. P. M. Davis, Mr. S. Dise, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Darby, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eschen, Mr. J. H. Evans, Mr. G. W. Ellis, Mr. W. H. Evans, Miss K. W. Failing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Haulds, Mr. K. M. Fitterly, Mr. R. K. Finlbyson, Miss L. S. Foster, Mr. O. Foirster, Miss K. Fox, Mrs. J. J. Gorman, Rev. and Mrs. E. Grigg, Dr. D. Gandeau, Capt. C. Gueweau, Mr. J. Gorman, Mr. R. W. Gray, Dr. Gonzales, Mrs. Galchis, Mrs. D. J. Hanscom, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Harley, Mr. Hoahs, Mr. Robt. W. Gregg, Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hees, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys, Miss H. R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Herrier, Mr. and Mrs. Hannan, Mr. L. G. Joseph, Mr. and F. H. Kollin, Mr. L. Koster, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lewis, Miss R. Lewis, Miss D. Lewis, Mrs. F. L. Lindemuth, Mr. C. J. Lipissier, Mr. C. C. Lincoln, Mrs. Leite, Mr. Manuel Lopez, Mrs. M. Lambert, Mr. C. S. Meek, Mr. C. W. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. R. Mitchell, Rev. Sister Marie Marguerite, Rev. Sister Marie du Rosaire, Mr. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Martin, Mr. E. Madsen, Mr. D. M. Matthews, Mrs. A. Moutric, Major and Mrs. J. C. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Candless, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. McClain, Dr. E. McMaster, Mr. E. A. Manton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Newhall, Mr. S. W. Naukervis, Mr. J. H. W. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. H. McJones, Mr. R. S. MacDongall, Mr. C. C. MacDougall, Mr. P. F. Osler, Mr. F. L. Patton, Miss Rolle, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. Sy. Pork Tim, Mr. A. H. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Reynault, Mrs. B. A. Rice, Miss E. Ross, Mr. M. H. S. Rothschild, Miss J. V. Sanford, Mr. R. Sanger, Mr. E. J. Sharpe, Mrs. F. Shipman, Miss D. B. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Sander, Miss R. Stewart, Mr. J. Reasoner, Mr. A. M. Sobieralski, Mr. J. T. Spincer, Dr. Singean, Mr. and Mrs. R. Summers, Mr. J. W. Stackhouse, Rev. J. C. Thompson, Mr. R. R. Thyssen, Mr. C. B. Towill, Mr. C. Takun, Mrs. J. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. H. Udhuam, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vorkink, Mr. A. E. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. J. D. Wegnhart, Mrs. N. L. Watson, Mr. Z. A. Wolff, Mr. C. Wadhumal, Miss E. Waterman, Mr. P. Wearne, Miss J. Winters and Capt. J. Walsh.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Fushimi Maru*:—Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Small, Mr. E. R. Holt, Mr. B. G. Butler, Miss H. Simoes, Mrs. P. A. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. C. Kirkwood, Bishop Robinson, Mr. H. Sordo, Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. D. A. Salling, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Furtel, Rev. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Furnival, Mr. and Master H. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. James, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuntz, Mrs. Lepriete, Mrs. B. Schwasykof, Mr. W. A. Webb, Mr. L. Harrop, Mr. Clerk, Mr. A. Kaproe, Mr. H. H. Pullar, Mr. William Sherer, Mr. Railton, Mr. Sordo, Misses Xavier, Mr. and Mrs. Douillet, Mr. and Mrs. Xavier, Mrs. E. F. Gargollo, Miss de Gargollo, Rev. Fr. S. Tamayo, Rev. Fr. Y. Ramiro, Rev. Fr. M. Diez, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pearson, Mr. J. A. Coote, Mr. Tinsley, Mr. W. J. Morrison, Mr. H. A. Michael, Mrs. Moore, Mr. M. A. de Jesus, Mr. C. Pascolan, Mr. McEachran, Mr. T. F. O'Sullivan, Mr. A. Perrant, Mr. F. E. Hatch, Mrs. Ana Verea, Mrs. Veronica Varea, Mr. M. Harada, Mr. J. C. Lumpo, Mr. B. Garcia, Mr. Varela, Miss J. Ramos, Mrs. Camahort, Miss Camahort, Mrs. M. Filiciano, Mr. Morgan James, Mr. H. C. Van Essen, Mr. A. De Boer, Mr. G. A. Van Essen, Mr. H. Paulus, Mr. S. Bekke, Mr. Manuel Pegandian and Mr. J. B. Marquez.

SHIPPING ITEM.

The *Empress of Japan* left Shanghai for Nagasaki on March 22nd and was due at Nagasaki yesterday.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commending from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w.' together with the number denoting the section

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES via H'PHONG, SAIGON, S'PORE &c.	ANDRE LEBON	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 9th Apr.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE P'ANG &c	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th Apr.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG & C'BO &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr., at 11 A.M.
LONDON	ALPS MARU	Jap str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J PAN, &c	VENEZUELA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 31st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	NANKING	Am. str.	—		CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., LTD.	On 3rd Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	ARABIA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 29th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	LUZON MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	End of Mar.
BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
VAL PARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN F'CISCO &c.	HIMALAYA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 12th Apr.,
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd May
KOBE	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Apr., at 11 A.M
SHANGHAI	KWAISANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 28th inst., at D'light.
SHANGAHI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUIYANG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ARI MARU	Jap str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Apr., at Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	PAUL LUCA	Fre. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 1st Apr.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 9 A.M.
AMOY & FOOCHOW	AMAKUSA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	HAIHONG	Brit. str.	2 h	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	HUPEH	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELEWAN-DELI	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	VAN WAERWIJCK	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 3rd Apr.
CULCUTTA via S'PORE, P'ENG & RANGOON	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 1st Apr., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KSAIHA	On 27th inst., at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Middle of Apr.
JAVA	DUNBRA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th Apr.
	TJIMANORE	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	About 1st Apr

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"NELLORE"	20th April	26th May	3rd June

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

		Due BOMBAY about
"DUNERA"	12th April	1st May.

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"DUNERA"	31st March	SHANGHAI Only.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
M. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

NANYO MARU No. 1	REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE.
NANYO MARU No. 2	
NANYO MARU No. 3	
SODEGAURA MARU	
KYODO MARU No. 13	
TAMON MARU No. 1	
ASOSAN MARU	
CHEIAN MARU	

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI,
AGENT,
TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.
TEL. 140 and 155. 112

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HAWAII, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOCK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—
CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.
Telephone No. 91 127

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE and PENANG	"NAMSANG"	Tues, 25th Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HOISANG"	Wed., 26th Mar. D'light.
KOBE	"KWAISANG"	...Fri., 28th Mar. D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	...Fri., 28th Mar 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	...Tues., 1st Apr. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 4th Apr. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Capton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hothow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description attached thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 218.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong,	Arrive Vancouver.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	... 29th March.	 14th April.
"MONTEAGLE"	... 5th April.	 29th April.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	... 1st May.	 19th May.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	... 14th May.	 4th June.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	... 29th May.	 16th June.
"MONTEAGLE"	... 10th June.	 4th July.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	... 26th June.	 14th July.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	... 9th July.	 30th July.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	... 24th July.	 11th August.
"MONTEAGLE"	... 15th August.	 8th September.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	... 21st August	 8th September.

"FARES—HONGKONG TO EUROPE"
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" Gold $491.00
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" Gold $436.00
Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also literature of trips and descriptive literature apply to—
F. B. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Phone 42.
HONGKONG. 61

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
REGULAR SAILINGS
BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
AND SEATTLE.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
TELEPHONE 2888. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Mar. 31st, 1919
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Apr 23rd, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	May 21st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all singles and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special attention is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 143 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road. 44

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service rom JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing A ents.

15

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON:—

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" sailing April 15th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

42

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 29th Mar. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 1st Apr. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, Mails and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

* "HAIHONG"... ... | Capt. J. W. Evans | THURSDAY, 27th Mar. at 4 P.M.
* The s.s. "Haihong" not calling at Swatow.

† "HAITAN"... ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart | FRIDAY, 28th Mar. at 1 P.M.
† The s.s. "Haitan" for Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO.' LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
	1919		
NELLORE	20th April.	26th May	3rd June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	
DUNERA	31st March	SHANGHAI Only

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODBAND & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATE
		tons	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	AKI MARU	12,300	MON. 31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	NIKKO MARU	9,600	...TUES. 1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE			
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU ...	15,980	SAT. 5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
	IYO MARU...		SAT. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU...	13,760	...WED. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
	NIKKO MARU ..	9,600	...WED. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL ...	For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU		—— Middle of April.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	† YETOROFU MARU		—— THURS 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.

‖ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU." "SUWA MARU." "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡ † SUWA MARU MON., 5th May, at 11 A.M

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	... 5th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	... 25th April, From Y'HAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	... 29th April, From Y'HAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	... 22nd May, From Y'HAMA
TENYO MARU	22,000	... 5th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	... 21st May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	... May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	... July 12th

Tickets are Interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

TELEPHONES 2274 and 2275.

[44

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	...	On or about 1st April.
	"NERA" 10,000	...	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000	...	do. 20th May.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000	...	On or about 9th April

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

[9

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALPS MARU Friday, 28th March.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" Saturday, 12th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th April.

BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 5th April.
"MANILA MARU" Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"TAITOKU MARU" Thursday, 27th March.

JAPAN PORTS.—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 27th March, at 9 A.M.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 30th March, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

33

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (16,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" April 3rd, 1919. "CHINA" April 24th, 1919

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street.

Prince's Buildings. Tel. [illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Straits	*Chansang*	28th Mar.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Philippine Islands	*Walton Hall* ..	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A M
Java, and Port Morseby via Batavia	*Bauri Maru* ...	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang*	Tuesday, 25th, 2.00 P M
Straits and Bangkok	*Namsang* ..	Tuesday, 25th, 2.00 P M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *Europe via Suez ... The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day, at 5 p.m.	*Pyrrhus* ...	Tuesday, 25th, Registration ... 2.15 P M Letters 3.30 P M
*S'hai, *North China, & *Japan via Nagasaki	*Glenogyle*	Tuesday, 25th, *5.00 P M
Shanghai, and North China	*Hopsang*	Tuesday, 25th, 5.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	*Tango Maru*	Wednesday, 26th, Registration... 8.45 A M Letters 9.30 A M
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong ..	*Fong Ma* ..	Thur-day, 27th, 8.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao ...	*Soshu Maru* ...	Thursday, 27th, 8.00 A M
Shanghai and North China ..	*Sutyang* ...	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	*Taiyuan* ...	Thursday, 27th, Registration ... 12.45 P M Letters ... 1.30 P M
Amoy and Swatow...	*Hai Hong* ...	Thur-day, 27th, 3.00 P M
*Japan via Kobe	*Kwaisang* ..	Thursday, 27th, 5.00 P M
Swatow	*Haitan* ..	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands...	*Yuensang* ..	Friday, 28th, 2.00 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

COMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	March 24th.
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer — —	3/1⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..	3/2 1/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/2 3/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/3
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
On Paris —	
Bank Bills, on demand	417
Credits, at 4 months' sight .	434
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand ..	75
Credits, at 60 days' sight ..	76¼
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .. .	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight — ..	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ..	
On Yokohama.—On demand .	147½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos ...	152½
On Singapore.—On demand ...	135
On Batavia.—On demand	182
On Haiphong.—On demand... ...nom.	
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand ..	49¼
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate ..	$ 6.25 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.60
Bar Silver per oz	47⅛d.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 320.
[139

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.
[81

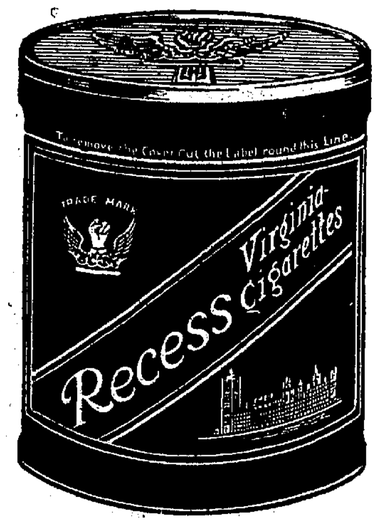
WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
76

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A Large Size Cigarette.



Packed in Air-Tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured by

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—32 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute

MANAGERESS.
[110

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON, Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. No. 5. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.
1003

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW, 1919.

A SHOW in connection with the above will be held (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) within their enclosure Happy Valley on SATURDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1919.

Entry forms containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
c/o Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
[503

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write— Mrs. McEWEN,
Government Civil Hospital.
[441

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd 1914 10

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED,
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)...	„	27,500,000
Reserve Funds	„	6,180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank. London and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
2, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919. [52

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Phone 2566. CIVIL ENGINEERS. KING'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG. Telegraphic Address BROSSARD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies:—Saigon, Singapore, Peking and Tientsin.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

23

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs.	48,000,000
Reserves	„	50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918. 109

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital Francs 45,000,000
Paid Up „ „ 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors — André Berthelot
General Manager — A. J. Perrotto

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai — Saigon
Tientsin — Haiphong
Hongkong — Yunnanfu
Hanoi — Vladivostock

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.
Hongkong September 26th, 1918. [68

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital		$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital —		$12,379,800
Reserve Funds . — ...		$ 3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(Peking): Haiting, Tungchow. (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pasien. Niulansan. Hsuanhua. (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotingfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Cholushsien, Weinsien. (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiyingsien (Hupeh): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu); Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo. (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (Honan): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. (Fukien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (Chekiang): Hanchow, Shaoshing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi. Yuyao, Haimen (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintenchen, Chian. (Anwhei): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (Szechuen): (Kweichow): Kweiyangfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (Suiyuan): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (Tsahar): Kalgah, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. 371

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital		£1,200,000
Reserve Fund		£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1917. [64

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital		$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—		
Sterling		
£1,500,000, at 2/—		$15,000,000
Silver		$21,000,000
		$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$15,000,000.

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. — Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. — Hon. Mr. D. Landale
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. — W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Subscribed „		1,125,000
Paid-up „		562,500
Reserve Fund „		559,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bharu Rangoon
Colombo Howrah Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, December 28th, 1918. [54

Printed and Published by Henry Apolinus Cartwright, for The Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 104, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.